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SURVEY OF THE NIS PROGRAM

10 JULY 1969

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence

SUBJECT : Review of the National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Program

REFERENCE : DDI memorandum 2703-68 of 3 Oct 1968, Subj: Comprehensive Review of the NIS Program

The review of NIS usefulness that follows is the first of two reports in response to the Reference.

I. PROBLEM: To reassess the utility of the National Intelligence Survey Program and the extent to which it fulfills current needs.

II. APPROACH: The following findings are based on an examination of changes in U. S. intelligence responsibilities, priorities, and capabilities; on a widely disseminated NIS user questionnaire; on a series of personal interviews in the field; on various discussions among Washington headquarters personnel of the intelligence community; on an ADP applicability survey by [redacted]; and, on a cost analysis of printing the NIS (see Annex, Tab 1). 25X1

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

A. Since the inception of the NIS Program, primary production emphasis in the intelligence community has shifted from broad background studies and analysis of strategic resources and basic institutions to problem-oriented analyses in direct support of U. S. policy, plans, and operations (see Annex, Tab 2).

B. Summarized views of NIS users in reply to a detailed questionnaire (see Annex, Tab 3) of how frequently the elements of the Program are used and for what purpose include:

1. The NIS is widely and regularly used, both in Washington and in the field; almost 99% of returns indicated some use of the NIS, with over 54% of responders considering themselves regular users.

2. Of the three types of NIS products, the General Survey is used by 86% of those replying, the Factbook by 81%, and the individual detailed sections by as many as 62% or as few as 27%. On the average, consumers reported using nearly half of the various NIS products as listed in the questionnaire.

3. Primary use of the NIS is as a background reference (39%); it is also used in direct support of other research and analysis (30%), as a briefing aid (17%), and in support of planning and operations (11%). Nearly half of those responding said they turned to the NIS in crisis situations.

4. NIS use is limited by irregular availability, by security classification and concomitant storage problems, and, it is apparent, by a lack of user familiarity with the Program and its current products.

5. The main criticism of the NIS is that much of it is out of date and requires more frequent and rapid maintenance (updating).

C. Interviews with personnel of U. S. embassies, CIA stations, and unified and specified military commands in Europe, the Far East, and Africa disclosed that the NIS is more widely used and strongly endorsed by military staffs than by diplomatic personnel (who are most affected by problems of access to secure storage at overseas posts) (see Annex, Tab 4).

D. Discussions among senior OBGI personnel and with supervisors in OCI and OER identified the following as sources of some NIS shortcomings:

1. The General Survey's one-volume format limits its timeliness and hence its usefulness by binding easily outdated units with relatively unchanging ones and highly classified units with those of much lower classification.

2. Despite an accelerated production rate, General Surveys remain susceptible to becoming outdated.

3. Some NIS products appear to have highly specialized rather than general or broad usefulness.

4. In spite of restricted production capabilities, some NIS units tend to overlap in describing the same topics from slightly different aspects (e.g., the General Survey and the detailed Subversion and Insurgency section--Section 57). 25X1

E. [redacted] survey found that further development of automatic data processing for the NIS Factbook, further experimentation with application to other NIS products, and fuller study of multimedia output for the NIS offer promise of improvement (see Annex, Tab 5).

F. A detailed examination of NIS printing methods and costs disclosed that 1) the NIS cost per impression is approximately half the page cost reported in earlier surveys and 2) full conversion to the EPIC system, now in partial use, would be advantageous (see Annex, Tab 6).

IV. CONCLUSIONS:

A. Review of the NIS Program confirms that it is serving its intended purpose of providing comprehensive, reliable, basic information and analysis on foreign areas; its validity and utility are thus reaffirmed.

B. Wider and more effective consumer use of the NIS is hampered, however, by consumers' lack of readily available NIS products as well as full knowledge of the Program and by a lack of currency that reflects both the Program's limited production resources and low priority.

C. There is a continuing need for improved, more up-to-date, and more readily available NIS Products.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. A structured, interdepartmental, basic intelligence program should be continued.

B. The present commitment of resources of USIB agencies to the NIS should be generally maintained. Some specialized units of limited interest may no longer require NIS publication and dissemination (DIA and Navy are concurrently studying their NIS products in the light of this and other problems involving resources, requirements, format, costs, and the Defense role in the Program--see Annex, Tab 7).

C. Separate sociological and economic sections should be consolidated into composite sociological volumes and economic volumes for selected countries, thereby reducing the level of non-USIB expenditures by up to one-third.

D. Within the limitations of available budgetary resources the NIS Program should undertake expanded coverage and more timely production.

E. An information program should be developed to keep present and potential users informed of available NIS and to provide a means for user feedback.

F. The General Survey should be:

1. Refocused to deemphasize transient and perishable aspects and to stress distinctive characteristics, themes, and trends.

2. Assigned more qualified analyst resources for General Survey research and writing by producer offices.

3. Increased from 30 to 40 a year by end of FY72, thereby putting it on an average updating cycle of less than 3 years.

4. Published in a "separate-unit" format (each topical unit having its own cover within a binder). Scheduling by

unit rather than Survey would not be attempted on a broad basis until all areas have "separate-unit" coverage (i.e., in about 3 years). Single-unit maintenance would thenceforth be based on continuing validity of content, relative importance to national security interest, age (all units would be maintained at least every 4 years), and producer capabilities. In connection with this conversion, the scope of the Summary Map should be reevaluated.

5. Enlarged to include a Subversion and Insurgency annex to "separate-unit" General Surveys for countries regarded as targets of active or potential Communist-backed insurgency (in place of producing Section 57); it is anticipated that 20 to 25 countries would eventually be so covered.

G. Automation of the Factbook should be further implemented, and experiments with ADP applications to both processing and multimedia output of other NIS products should be continued.

H. A fully developed EPIC system based on 100% contributor-produced tape should be implemented.

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[redacted]

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Attachments: Annex consisting of
Tab 1 - User Survey Methodology
Tab 2 - Basic Statutory Authority, Directives, and Concepts Underlying the NIS Program
Tab 3 - NIS User Survey Questionnaire
Tab 4 - Field Interviews
Tab 5 - [redacted] report
Tab 6 - NIS printing costs
Tab 7 - Implications for Defense-produced Detailed NIS

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ANNEX

ANNEX
TAB 1

NIS USER SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Reassessment of the NIS Program was undertaken through a number of separate approaches that included:

A. An NIS User Questionnaire which sought to reach as wide as possible a range of users, both in Washington and in the field, utilizing the NIS Factbook dissemination list.

B. Personnel interviews in the field with U. S. military, diplomatic, and civilian intelligence officers stationed in 20 different foreign countries in Europe, Africa, and the Far East.

C. Detailed discussions between senior OBGI personnel and senior production planning administrators (from DIA, OCI, and OER) regarding the desirability and feasibility of changes in the concepts and treatment of a number of individual NIS products.

D. An independent examination of the significance of automatic data processing (ADP) systems for the NIS Program by a team of experts from [redacted] 25X1

E. An OBGI reexamination of printing methods and costs to determine whether printing economies are feasible without reducing the utility of the NIS to users.

ANNEX
TAB 2

BASIC STATUTORY AUTHORITY, DIRECTIVES, AND CONCEPTS UNDERLYING THE NIS PROGRAM

I. STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES:

A. The statutory authority for producing coordinated basic intelligence through the NIS Program is the National Security Act of 1947 -- which provides that the Central Intelligence Agency, under direction of the National Security Council, shall correlate, evaluate, and disseminate intelligence relating to the national security.

B. In implementation of this statute, provisions for the coordinated production and maintenance of basic intelligence through the NIS Program are set forth in Paragraph 1 of NSCID No. 3 (Coordination of Intelligence Production). This directive defines basic intelligence as "factual intelligence which results from the collation of encyclopedic information of a fundamental and more or less permanent nature." The basic intelligence required in the interests of national security is to be "compiled and continuously maintained" in the National Intelligence Survey "to cover foreign countries, areas, or broad special subjects" in accordance with an outline of requirements to be "maintained by the CIA in collaboration with the appropriate departments and agencies."

C. The concept of interagency participation in the NIS, and in the allocation of NIS production responsibilities, has been integrally

built into the NIS Program. NSC Intelligence Directive No. 1 charges the Director of Central Intelligence with coordinating U. S. foreign intelligence activities--directing him further to "call upon the other departments and agencies as appropriate to ensure that on intelligence matters affecting the national security the intelligence community is supported by the full knowledge and technical talent available in or to the government." NSCID No. 1 explicitly notes that non-USIB departments and agencies are members of the intelligence community "to the extent of their agreed participation in regularly established interdepartmental intelligence activities." NSCID No. 3 directs that NIS production be allocated to the "Central Intelligence Agency and/or to those other departments or agencies of the Government which are best qualified by reason of mission, production capability, and primary interest to assume the production and maintenance responsibilities." It is repeated for emphasis that "departments or agencies to be called on for contributions to this undertaking may include other than those represented permanently on the U. S. Intelligence Board."

II. REAFFIRMATIONS:

A. Successive revisions of NSCID's 1 and 3, since 1948, have varied slightly in the precise wordings of definitions and instructions but have essentially reaffirmed the authority, responsibilities, and missions described above. Following a survey of the NIS Program in

1963 by the DCI's Coordination Staff, USIB on 28 August 1963 approved an updated statement of the "Concept, Direction and Management of the National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Program, and Coordination with Other Programs of Basic Intelligence." This reaffirmed the requirement for the NIS Program of basic intelligence and directed that the Program be reoriented to make the General Survey the primary unit of NIS coverage and to put production and maintenance of supplementary basic sections on a more flexible basis--to be explicitly determined for each topic and for each country or area. (Several elements were dropped at that time.)

III. COVERAGE AND MAINTENANCE CONCEPTS:

A. From its inception, those responsible for the NIS were charged not only with the original compilation of all basic intelligence required in the interest of national security but also with the continuous maintenance of this intelligence through the NIS Program. With increasing pressures for more frequent review and maintenance of several thousand published NIS country or area elements, scheduling of the Program was modified by the 1963 USIB paper to emphasize frequent maintenance of the relatively brief General Survey. Supporting (detailed) sections are now selectively maintained at varying time intervals dependent upon available resources and the significance of each topic for the particular area in question.

B. To achieve optimum coverage and a practicable maintenance schedule with the resources available, the NIS Committee developed the NIS Coverage Plan (approved by USIB in April 1968) which projects scheduling substantially beyond the former 2-year production forecast. Under this Coverage Plan, General Surveys on some 33 areas of high strategic importance are maintained at intervals of about 3 years, if not sooner. General Surveys on some 75 other areas are revised at an average rate of every 4 years. Regular production is not planned for the remaining areas but is undertaken only as specifically warranted. Planned supplementary coverage through detailed sections is rigorously selective according to identified user requirement and the importance of the specific topic to the country or area. On the average only 7 supporting elements out of a possible 25 are scheduled for such production for any given NIS country or area. Maintenance cycles will vary by topic and by country or area, in accordance with the perishability of the subject matter and the availability of producer capabilities. This coverage plan has been in effect only about 1 year, and only a small fraction of the objectives of the plan have been realized. Its full effect will not be achieved for perhaps 5 years.

ANNEX
TAB 3

NIS USER SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Methods

1. The questionnaire method was chosen as the most effective means of assessing NIS usefulness, considering the wide range of NIS recipients located in many different parts of the world. To obtain the views of a variety of individual users and not an "official line," the questionnaire was distributed through normal NIS dissemination channels rather than through "chains of command." Dissemination was patterned after that of the NIS Factbook--the most widely disseminated NIS product.

2. The questionnaire (copy attached) was structured, with the professional assistance of MBSD/ORD, to elicit information through "Yes" or "No" and multiple-choice answers; it also provided for negative comments, for personal criticisms, and for suggestions for program improvement. ORD also provided consultative services during the compilation and analysis of results.

a. To analyze the various organizational levels at which the NIS is used, the responder was asked to identify his component, type of position, and field of activity. Signature was optional.

b. In addition to an indication of the regularity of receipt of NIS units, the responder was asked to report on the availability

and use of the NIS Production Status Report--the only publication providing up-to-date information on NIS coverage.

c. Question 4 provided a list of all active separate NIS units, on each of which the responder was asked to indicate answers to the following: 1) the degree of use (regularly, occasionally, rarely, or never) and 2) the type(s) of use (Background, Research and Analysis, Briefings, Plans and Operations, and Other).

d. As a complement to the degree of use shown for each separate NIS element in question 4, the responder was asked in question 5 to indicate whether he considered himself a "regular" or "infrequent" user of NIS and to rank, from lists provided, the reasons for his choice.

e. Because of its bearing on the contingency use of the NIS, the responder was asked how useful the NIS was in crash or crisis situations.

f. Space was provided for narrative comment on shortcomings in the NIS Program and recommendations for improvement.

B. Results

1. Over 2,300 copies of the NIS User Questionnaire were disseminated through normal NIS distribution channels, and a total of 1,048 returns were received by cut-off time for tabulation and analysis.

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TAB 3

The following shows the questionnaire dissemination and response by user groups:

Agency	Dissemination	Response
Defense - Field	952	465
Defense - Washington	159	95
DIA - Washington	139	25
OCI	77	24
OER	30	11
DD/P	115	63
CIA - Other	218	123
State - Field	150	57
State - Washington	310	104
USIB - Other	58	37
Non-USIB	130	44
Total	2,338	1,048

2. Availability of NIS

The NIS Production Status Report was reported available to only 79% of the responders. Of these less than half (46%) used it regularly.

NIS products were received regularly by only 69% of the users surveyed; 22% reported receipt as "irregular," while 17% found

it "sporadic and uncertain." A few users indicated that they were holding NIS issues that had been superseded. Others reflected a lack of knowledge of the availability of NIS coverage; in this connection some used the questionnaire to request specific NIS.

NIS products along with their producers and dissemination (plus supplemental requests for copies) are given in Table I.

3. Degree of use of NIS products

The following overall NIS use pattern, arranged by user groups, shows the average number of NIS units used out of the 30 listed in the questionnaire.

Agency	Mean use (out of 30 elements)
Defense - Field	17.0
Defense - Washington	13.9
DIA - Washington	13.9
OCI	9.1
OER	13.7
DD/P	11.6
CIA - Other	17.3
State - Field	6.4
State - Washington	11.2
USIB - Other	12.4
Non-USIB	8.6
Total	14.6

TABLE I

Identification of NIS units, producers, and dissemination

Sec No.	NIS Element (Producer)	Original Dissem.	Supp. Requests	Average Total Dissem.
GS	General Survey (OCI, OER, OSI, DIA)	320	160	480
FB	Factbook (OCI, OER, DD/P, DIA, Navy, Census)	2,221	81	2,302
22	Coasts and Landing Beaches (DIA)	248	54	302
23	Weather and Climate (DIA)	256	69	325
23S	Supplement on Weather and Climate (DIA)	236	*	236
24	Topography (DIA)	232	57	289
25	Urban Areas (DIA)	218	49	267
31	Railroads (DIA)	270	67	337
32	Highways (DIA)	206	53	259
33	Inland Waterways (DIA)	216	57	273
35	Ports and Naval Facilities (DIA)	225	46	271
36	Merchant Marine (Navy)	202	36	238
37	Civil Air (DIA)	208	43	251
38	Telecommunications (DIA)	215	64	279
41	Population (Census)	213	41	254
42	Characteristics of the People (Census)	206	43	249
43	Religion, Education, and Public Information (Census)	208	35	243
44	Manpower (Labor)	211	37	248
45	Health and Sanitation (DIA)	222	43	265
56	Intelligence and Security (DD/P)	198	77	275
57	Subversion and Insurgency (OCI, DIA)	234	45	279
61	Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (OER, Agriculture)	220	36	256
62F	Fuels (OER, Interior)	229	50	279
62P	Electric Power (DIA)	204	50	254
63	Minerals and Metals (OER, Interior)	202	44	246
64	Manufacturing and Construction (OER, BDSA)	214	62	276
65	Trade and Finance (OER, BIC)	202	36	238
AF	Armed Forces (DIA)	299	--	299
MC	Marine Climate (DIA)	281	44	325
O	Oceanography (Navy)	281	44	325

* Section less than 2 years old -- hence requests for issued copies still almost negligible.

Percentages of responders indicating Regular (A), Occasional (B), or Rare (C) use for each of the 30 NIS elements are given in Table II. Elements are grouped by major discipline. Many responders apparently used "D" to indicate nonreceipt of NIS units; some of these specified "nonreceipt" or "not applicable." Others left the spaces blank, apparently reserving "D" to indicate nonuse of certain units which they held or which were available to them. Precise distinctions as to intent were not possible. Table III ranks each NIS element within each category of use (A, B, C, and combined).

The General Survey was reported used by 86% of the total of 1,048 responders--with 73% using it more often than "rarely." The Factbook was used almost as widely; nearly 81% made some use of it--64% more often than "rarely."

The varying use reported of the more detailed supporting sections reflected the wide range of special topics covered. The highly specialized units on Marine Climate and on Oceanography and the Supplement to the Weather and Climate Unit were nevertheless reported used by close to 30% (or more) of all responders. Use of the other basic sections ranged from just under 40% to roughly 60%--i.e., from Merchant Marine (37%) and Minerals and Metals (38%) to the Armed Forces units on the U.S.S.R. and Communist China (62%), Intelligence

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE USE OF NIS PRODUCTS BY BROAD TOPIC

NIS UNIT	IN PERCENTAGES OF RETURNS REPORTING: REGULAR USE (A)	OCCASIONAL USE (B)	RARE USE (C)	TOTAL USE (A & B & C)
General Survey	43.4	29.1	13.4	86.0
Factbook	34.4	29.4	16.8	80.8
Geographic:				
Coasts & Landing Beaches	8.4	14.0	23.1	45.7
Weather & Climate	6.9	19.6	22.0	48.6
Topography	8.5	19.4	23.8	51.9
Urban Areas	10.5	18.1	23.9	52.6
Transportation & Telecommunications:				
Railroads	9.7	17.5	21.0	48.3
Highways	9.9	19.7	20.2	49.9
Inland Waterways	8.7	17.9	21.9	48.6
Ports & Naval Facilities	13.3	19.1	22.3	54.8
Merchant Marine	3.7	10.4	22.9	37.1
Civil Air	5.3	13.6	23.6	42.6
Telecommunications	8.8	16.6	23.2	48.8
Sociological:				
Population	8.7	21.3	25.0	55.2
Characteristics of the People	8.2	20.8	22.6	51.6
Religion, Educ., & Public Inform.	6.2	16.0	24.3	46.6
Manpower	7.0	18.2	23.4	48.7
Health & Sanitation	6.6	12.2	20.7	39.5
Political:				
Intelligence & Security	21.2	2½.6	18.7	61.7
Subversion & Insurgency	21.4	20.7	17.1	59.3
Economic:				
Agriculture, Fish., & Forestry	5.0	11.9	22.7	39.6
Fuels	5.6	15.4	19.4	40.5
Electric Power	6.7	14.6	19.7	41.2
Minerals & Metals	4.5	13.0	20.4	38.0
Manufacturing & Construction	7.8	14.0	22.5	44.3
Trade & Finance	3.9	11.8	24.5	40.2
Armed Forces	26.6	20.0	15.6	62.3
Miscell. Climate & Oceanography:				
Marine Climate	2.9	9.3	16.6	28.9
Oceanography	3.1	9.6	18.7	31.4
Supplement on Weather & Climate	1.9	6.4	19.4	27.8

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TABLE III

NIS Units
Ranked According to Use

Regular A		Occasional B		Rare C		Combined A,B,&C	
GS	(455)	FB	(309)	Sec 41	(263)	GS	(902)
FB	(361)	GS	(306)	65	(257)	FB	(847)
AF	(279)	Sec 56	(227)	43	(255)	AF	(653)
Sec 57	(225)	41	(224)	25	(251)	Sec 56	(647)
56	(223)	42	(218)	24	(250)	57	(622)
35	(140)	57	(217)	37	(248)	41	(579)
25	(111)	AF	(210)	44	(246)	35	(575)
32	(104)	Sec 32	(207)	38	(244)	25	(552)
31	(102)	23	(206)	22	(243)	24	(544)
38	(93)	24	(204)	36	(241)	42	(541)
41	(92)	35	(201)	61	(238)	32	(523)
33	(92)	44	(191)	42	(237)	38	(512)
24	(90)	25	(190)	64	(236)	44	(511)
22	(89)	33	(188)	35	(234)	23	(510)
42	(86)	31	(184)	23	(231)	33	(510)
64	(82)	38	(175)	33	(230)	31	(507)
44	(74)	43	(168)	31	(221)	43	(489)
23	(73)	62F	(162)	45	(217)	22	(479)
62P	(71)	62P	(154)	63	(214)	64	(465)
45	(70)	22	(147)	32	(212)	37	(447)
43	(66)	64	(147)	62P	(207)	62P	(432)
62F	(59)	37	(143)	62F	(204)	62F	(425)
37	(56)	63	(137)	23S	(204)	65	(422)
61	(53)	45	(128)	56	(197)	61	(416)
63	(48)	61	(125)	0	(196)	45	(415)
65	(41)	65	(124)	Sec 57	(180)	63	(399)
36	(39)	36	(109)	FB	(177)	36	(389)
0	(33)	0	(101)	MC	(174)	0	(330)
MC	(31)	MC	(98)	AF	(164)	MC	(303)
Sec 23S	(20)	Sec 23S	(68)	GS	(141)	Sec 23S	(292)

NOTE: Parens show the number of responders out of 1048 who have checked each unit by degree of use.

and Security (62%), and Subversion and Insurgency (59%). In some instances the low percent or degree of use is consistent with the specialized nature of the topic and/or a relatively limited dissemination pattern and does not necessarily imply a product of low utility.

About 82% of the responders using the General Survey separately checked those General Survey sections which were used most frequently. The following is the order of use:

Armed Forces

Political

Economic

Geography

Area Brief

Summary Map

Sociological

Transportation & Telecommunications

Introduction

Chronology

Scientific (produced for only about 1 in 5 General Surveys)

4. Types of use

Tabulation of replies (Table IV) to Question 4 (degree and types of NIS use) indicates that well over two-thirds of all NIS reported

TABLE IV
(Based on number of specific uses checked under question 4)

PURPOSES FOR WHICH NIS IS USED IN TERMS OF FREQUENCY OF USE BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF USERS

PRINCIPAL USER GROUPS RESPONDING	FOR GENERAL BACKGROUND	FOR RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, AND, PRODUCTION	AS BRIEFING AID	PLANS AND OPERATIONS	OTHER USES
Dept. of Defense:					
Regular.....	1307	1467	1010	817	188
Occasional.....	2107	1935	1371	1000	78
Rare.....	2702	1381	1087	637	89
Dept. of State:					
Regular.....	85	46	57	31	10
Occasional.....	501	229	124	99	43
Rare.....	453	305	214	127	17
CIA:					
Regular.....	491	496	162	36	136
Occasional.....	788	671	236	86	78
Rare.....	917	522	128	48	146
Other USIB Offices:					
Regular.....	84	85	14	22	0
Occasional.....	152	141	17	3	0
Rare.....	128	66	0	4	0
Non-USIB Offices:					
Regular.....	54	74	11	2	1
Occasional.....	96	98	24	3	0
Rare.....	52	82	4	3	0
Total Responders:					
Regular.....	2021	2168	1254	908	335
Occasional.....	3644	3074	1772	1191	199
Rare.....	4252 9917	2356 7598	1433 4459	819 2918	252 786

use was either for general "background" (39%) or for specific reference use to support current research, analysis, or other production (30%). No line of distinction was drawn between these two somewhat similar categories; the returns themselves, suggest that the more frequent uses reported were more commonly described as in support of specific research and production--whereas the less frequent uses recorded were more often identified rather as "for background." Use of the NIS to support "briefings" represented about 17% of uses; most of the remaining use was indicated as supporting operational planning (about 11%), with 3% "other uses" (not identified).

5. Replies to Question 5 indicated that 54.7% of all responders considered themselves "regular users" of NIS publications--with 45.3% designating their use as "infrequent."

6. Reasons for regular or infrequent use

Although responders were asked to rank the reasons which they indicated for their regular or infrequent use of the NIS, about one-third merely checked one or more reasons without ranking them. Weights were assigned to such checks in order to include them in the tabulations for ranking purposes.

Among the reasons for regular use of the NIS, "supplies information in a conveniently assembled form not otherwise available"

was preponderantly the first choice among users. Choices among the reasons for infrequent use were less conclusive. The following tabulation shows the rankings for both categories of response.

Reasons for Regular Use	Reasons for Infrequent Use
Supplies information conveniently	Marginally related to needs
Secondary source	Not sufficiently current
Principal source	Needs filled by other publications
Supplies corroborative information	Too generalized
Other reasons	Not readily available
	Of value only with other publications
	Too detailed
	Other reasons

7. Use in crisis situations

Almost half the returns indicated that the NIS had been used in crisis, crash, or emergency planning situations (47.5%). Close to three-quarters of these reported NIS usefulness in these particular situations as "excellent" or "good"; nearly all the rest reported it "adequate." Only 4.2% found NIS use to have been "marginal" in such circumstances.

ANNEX
TAB 3

8. Criticisms and suggestions

By far the most frequently noted criticism of the NIS Program is that it is not sufficiently up-to-date. Although only 34% of the responders commented in questions 9 or 10 on lack of currency, almost two-thirds of all questionnaire returns include some reference to the user's need for more up-to-date information. In a number of cases, the returns concede the difficulty--or impracticality--of the NIS attaining complete currency; in most instances, however, the effort is urged. More frequent maintenance and more rapid processing and publication are suggested.

The next most frequent suggestion of users is for additional detail; about one-fourth of returns indicate a desire for expansion of detail of some sort (11% commented in questions 9 or 10). Although many of these suggestions are for the addition of some rather specialized type of information, such as for a particular type of more detailed map or technical data, over half of them ask for "more detail" or "less summarized and general treatment." Remaining suggestions showed little consistency.

The following are shortcomings and suggestions most frequently commented on in questions 9 or 10 (% based on 1,048 responses):

Currency	34.0%
Too general	11.0%
Lower classification	8.0%
Looseleaf format	5.0%
Inadequate dissemination	4.0%
More or better photos, graphics	4.0%
Bibliography	2.0%
Index	1.5%
Too detailed	.5%

Of the respondents, 31% took the option of not signing their questionnaire.

C. Interpretation

1. The interpretation of data from surveys is meaningful only insofar as the data sources are representative of the larger population from which they were drawn. The degree of accuracy can be judged by the size of the overall sample and by the representation of diverse components of subpopulation within the overall returns. In this instance the return rate approximated 45%, a truly high figure, even for a "closed system". This high rate of return not only gives credulity to the accuracy of the data but also indicates a fairly high degree of involvement on the part of the respondents within the NIS program. The

community at large is well sampled and in sufficient number to provide intracommunity comparison as necessary (see tabulation on p. 3 above).

2. Along with the caveat of a representative sample another caution must be borne in mind in this particular survey. The prime purpose of the study was to evaluate the validity of the NIS program concept. Validity is most appropriately measured by a comparison with an independent criterion. Unfortunately such criteria are usually lacking in the social science disciplines, which ultimately means that statements about validity are inferences. In this particular instance validity is inferred from data on use of the NIS; its extent, type, and reasons for use. These data are derived from the questionnaire. It is important to note that the form also provided the respondent with an opportunity to indicate nonuse and reasons for nonuse as well as an opportunity to point out flaws and criticize constructively. Given an objective questionnaire that affords the opportunity to respond in either a positive or negative fashion the rationale for inferring validity is that a product that is being used is serving a purpose and hence is valid; similarly, a product that is not being used or used minimally presumably is not serving a purpose, therefore one may infer lack of validity.

3. Examination of the results indicates that all NIS products were used by some of the respondents. The mean number of NIS publications

referred to by the respondents was 14.6, indicating active and broad usage. As can be seen from Table III some publications are referred to less than others. However, many specialized publications have a significantly lesser distribution, which means in turn that a lesser number are in a position to respond positively. The figures in the table are based on the raw data and have not been "adjusted" to reflect the distribution; thus, caution must be used if direct comparisons of the sections are attempted. Nonetheless, inspection of the raw data clearly indicates multiple usage of the sections. It should be noted that the degree of usage (as determined from the mean number of sections checked) is relatively uniform among the members of the intelligence community with the exception of the returns from the State Department. State - Field indicated the least use (6.4), which is in sharp contrast to Defense - Field, the most active user (17.0). However, when the types of use to which the NIS is most often put are examined (see Table IV), the same pattern appears--the NIS is used predominantly for 1) general background and 2) analysis, research, and production. These two categories account, in that order, for approximately 70% of the referrals to NIS. The sole deviation from that order is a reversal shown by the non-USIB respondents, but here the categories combined account for 90% of the referrals. The types of use indicated appear to be in keeping

with the philosophy of basic intelligence and are interpreted as supporting the validity of the NIS concept. Similarly, the sometimes heavy representation of the occasional and rare categories of use, compared to regular, must also be interpreted in context of the reference function of basic intelligence. The reader must also bear in mind that the respondent had the opportunity to check "never" as a category of use; hence it would be erroneous to interpret "rare" as suggestive of low validity. Another factor that may enter into the degree of use is the dissemination mechnism. The survey revealed that receipt of the NIS sections was often irregular or a section was "not available." A more tenable hypothesis is that the degree of use more likely is an indicator of the office functions which the responder represents. The circumstance of use, i.e., "crisis" or "crash" program usage, provide an interesting point. Approximately 50% of all respondents indicated turning to the NIS under pressure conditions. This included 27% who classified themselves as nonusers. This may appear at first to be a surprisingly high percentage if a "crisis" situation is regarded as revolving predominantly about current conditions and intelligence. However, a proper evaluation of the "current" is usually dependent upon placing it in perspective against the background of more enduring factors or conditions, which typically are reviewed and reported in the NIS sections.

Thus the utility of a repository of basic information can be seen in circumstances which by definition can be considered rare. In many instances the respondents indicated that the NIS was the only source available.

4. The reason cited most often for regular use, i.e., "supplies information conveniently" is interpreted as consistent with the reference or repository function of basic intelligence. The second most cited reason, i.e., secondary source, is suggestive of a style of work of those who consider themselves regular users. This is perhaps best understood by examining the reasons given for nonuse. The most often cited reason for nonuse was "marginally related to needs." This raises an important point because if the statement is accurate it suggests that the user's office function is not related to NIS coverage (inappropriate distribution) and therefore is really a false negative and justifiably might be excluded from the sample. On the other hand if the office function is appropriate for NIS coverage then these are true negatives and, albeit a minority compared to the users, indicative of a lack of utility of the NIS which in turn reduces its validity. A more detailed and follow-up analysis may be necessary to explicate this point. The second most cited reason for nonuse was "lack of currency." This reason may have some legitimacy on the basis of its frequency of appearance and certainly needs some ameliorative attention. However, it is

important to note that in many instances it appeared to reflect a lack of understanding on the part of the respondent between basic and current intelligence. The third most cited reason for nonuse--"needs filled by other publications"--is interesting and difficult to interpret without a detailed study of the data. It may be that some of these are false or true negatives, as in the primary reason for nonuse and for the same reasons; or it may suggest that these nonusers do not feel the need for secondary source material the way that users do. If that interpretation is correct, then it may reflect a different modus operandi between NIS users and nonusers. No reasons for such a stylistic difference are readily apparent. The interpretation suggested takes on additional meaning when one considers that a closely related and closely ranked reason for nonuse was "of value only with other publications." These and other reasons indicated for nonuse must be carefully evaluated and considered in future plans for the NIS. It may be concluded that while the NIS has utility to a majority of the respondents, Program utility to the remainder would depend on the proportion of true negatives among those indicating nonuse.

D. Use of Non-USIB Products

Because of the special consideration given NIS contracts with non-USIB agencies, a separate study of non-USIB products has been made.

ANNEX
TAB 3

The lists that follow show the types of use by groups and the "regular"

(A) users for each of the following:

Section 41	Population
Section 42	Characteristics of the People
Section 43	Religion, Education, and Public Information
Section 44	Manpower
Section 61	Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
Section 62F	Fuels
Section 63	Minerals and Metals
Section 64	Manufacturing and Construction
Section 65	Trade and Finance

Section 41, Population

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	13	25	17	23	6	27	50	49	52	3	17	42	37	85	1
Defense-Washington	8	9	7	7	-	1	18	13	18	-	3	14	6	18	1
DIA-Washington	-	3	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-
OCT	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-
DD/P	-	1	-	1	-	2	7	5	9	-	-	6	2	13	-
CIA-Other	-	16	1	13	6	1	16	3	18	5	-	9	2	27	2
State-Field	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4	-	1	5	1	11	-
State-Washington	3	2	4	5	1	9	20	13	28	-	2	5	2	9	2
USIB-Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-
Non-USIB	-	9	1	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	1	5	-	3	-
Total	24	68	31	56	14	42	131	84	141	8	25	89	50	178	7

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

5 May 1969

SEC 41, POPULATION - COMMERCE, CENSUS

No. users	
92	A
224	B
263	C
579 (55.2% of 1048)	

STATE-WASHINGTON

State - AF/AFNE - Ethiopian Country Officer

State - INR - Intelligence Analyst for population

AID - Africa/ESA - Tanzania Desk - Political/Economic International Relations Desk Officer

AID - Program Officer - Indonesia

USIA - Chief, Near East/South Asia, Research Officer of Policy

USIA - East Asia Pacific Area - Deputy Assistant Director, IAF

DIA-WASHINGTON

DIAAP-7D3 - MIRS, Demography (mil. strat. Res. Spec.)

DIAAP-2 - Chief, Library Branch

DIAAP-5A(2) - Military Capabilities - Deputy Chief, Middle East Branch

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

Engineer Strategic Studies Group, Office of the Chief of Engineers - US Army - Chief of Intelligence and Research Branch - Military Planning, and Research Production

US Army TOPOCOM - Cartographer - Military Mapping

US Army Corps of Engineers - TOPOCOM - Supervisory cartographer

Industrial College of Armed Forces - Library Director

Naval Oceanographic Office - Supervisory Cartographer, Planning, Anal. Sec.

JCS, J-5 - Western Hemisphere Division - Deputy Chief

OACSI - US Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Group - ACSI CL. II Activity - Supervisory Intelligence Research Specialist

OACSI - Intelligence Support Branch, Director of Intelligence Far East Section Chief

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON (continued)

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Engineering Intelligence

Hq. USAF, AFXPFC DCS/B&O - Division Chief

Hq. USAF, Directorate of Security Police Security/Intelligence Specialist

National Military Command System Support - Geographer center

Foreign Technology Division TDB D-2 - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch

DEFENSE-FIELD

347 TFW DCO Intelligence - Yokota USAF Airbase, Japan,- Squadron Intelligence Officer

Hq. 6499 Special Activities Group (OPS) - Intelligence Research Specialist FE/Pac

US Army - Ft. Devens, Massachusetts - S-2, Hqs. 10th SFG (Abn), 1st SF - Group-S-2, Major CE

FICEUR, NAS, Jacksonville, Florida - Urban Area Analyst

19 AF Hq. USAF - Seymour Johnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence

Fleet Intelligence Center Atlantic, Norfolk - Intelligence Materials Division Officer, LCDR, USN

G-2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT - USMC, Norfolk, Virginia - Plans and Photo Interpretation Sections

Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific - US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor - Head, Surface Support Branch

US Army Combat Developments Command, Institute Advanced Studies, Carlisle Bks., Pennsylvania - Action Officers

DIA - DATT - Malaysia

Naval Amphibious School, Coronado, California - Library

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center, NAS Alameda - Officer in Charge

Hq. Military Airlift Command, Scott AFB - Political Adviser

432nd MI Det(s) - CO, 432nd MI Det(s)

Marine Corps Development and Education Command MCDEC - Chief, Intelligence Branch

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center - Chief, Administration and Library Section

Defense Intelligence School - Librarian

DCS/Intelligence, Hq. PACAF - Directorate of Estimates - Senior Analyst

SF DET (ABN) Europe (H350)

USARPAC, ACofs, G 2 Intelligence Document Library - Chief, Intelligence Document Library

US Army Research & Development Center - Target Vulnerability Working Group - Military Specialist

USCONTIC - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Research Specialist

US Army - 7th Psyop. Group - Conducts psychological operations in Far East and SE Asia in support of USARPAC - Chief, Propaganda Branch

VMEF, CJHP - Military Planning G-2

Dep. Chief of Staff, Intelligence - Hq. US Army Command Zone, Europe - Chief, Intelligence Operations Division

Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency - Fort Gordon, Georgia - Project Officer, Stability Operations

Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency - Fort Gordon, Georgia - Commanding Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

US Army Missile Command, Missile Intelligence Directorate - Redstone Arsenal, Alabama - Intelligence Research Specialist

ACIC, St. Louis - Mapping, Charting, Geodesy

ODCS Intelligence, USCONARC - US Army, Fort Monroe, Virginia - Chief, Requirements Branch, FI Division, ODCS, Intelligence

US Military Assistance Command J 2, Director, Intelligence Production

US Army Combat Developments Command - Intelligence Research Specialist, Middle East

USAJFKCENSPWAR (ABN) - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Chief, Current Intelligence Branch, OA Cofs S, G 2

US Army Combat Developments Command Medical Service Agency - Chief, Doctrine Division, USACDC Medical Service Agency

US Army War College - Carlisle Bks, Pennsylvania - LTC - Student

DD/P

[redacted] 25X1

CIA/Other

[redacted] 25X1

ORD/DDS&T, R&D - Librarian

OBGI - 2 Cartographers, 1 Branch Chief

- 4 Geographers, 1 Branch Chief

OCI

Intelligence Officer - Western Europe

SA for Research/Europe

Research Analyst - Northeast Asia

Non-USIB

Census, FDAD - 6 Areal Research Specialists

Labor, BLS - NIS Coordinator Sec 44

- Branch Chief, Latin America

15 Producer/Processors

Section 42, Characteristics of the People

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	16	23	18	23	5	22	47	49	66	3	17	37	39	83	2
Defense-Washington	3	3	5	6	-	4	13	14	20	-	3	9	4	17	1
DIA-Washington	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	1	-	4	-
OCI	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
DD/P	1	1	2	2	-	1	8	5	11	-	1	5	4	16	-
CIA-Other	-	15	-	14	7	2	16	4	19	5	-	5	2	14	2
State-Field	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	3	9	-	1	3	2	7	-
State-Washington	2	1	4	5	-	6	14	15	25	1	3	6	3	12	1
USIB-Other	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	-
Non-USIB	-	8	1	4	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	24	59	31	58	12	36	116	92	165	10	26	69	54	160	6

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

5 May 1969

SEC 42, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE - COMMERCE, CENSUS

No. users	
86	A
218	B
237	C
541 (51.6% of 1048)	

A Users

Section 42

USIB/Other

FBI - Special Agent Supervisor - Research and background for investigations and writing

STATE-WASHINGTON

USIA - Office of Policy and Research - Chief, East Asia and Pacific Division

State - O/FSI - Chairman EE/USSR Studies

USIA - Deputy Assistant Director, IAF

AID - Africa/ESA - Tanzania Desk International Relations Officer

State - AF/AFNE - Ethiopian Country Officer

STATE-FIELD

AID - Bamako, Mali - AID Operations Officer

DIA-WASHINGTON

DIA - Chief, Evasion and Escape Branch

DIA - DIAAP 5A(2) - Military Capabilities - Deputy Chief, Middle East Branch

DIA - DIAAP-2 - Chief, Librarian Branch

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

OASD - ISA - Economist, Economic Affairs and Foreign Disclosure

Hq. USAF (AFISIIA), Office Special Investigations - Counterintelligence Division, Analysis and Dissemination Branch

OACSI - Chief, Western Division - Directorate of Intelligence

TDBID-2 - Foreign Technology Division - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch

Hq. USAF - Directorate of Security Police - Security/Intelligence Specialist

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON (continued)

JCS, J-5 - Western Hemisphere Division - Deputy Chief

Industrial College of the Armed Forces - Library Director

DEFENSE-FIELD

Dept. of Army - Fort Detrick, Maryland - Foreign Intelligence Officer

Force Troops, FMFPac - Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California - Assistant Chief of Staff, G 2

FICEUR, NAS, Jacksonville, Florida - Political Analyst

G-2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT USMC, Norfolk, Virginia - Plans and Photointerpretation Sections

Fleet Intelligence Center Atlantic Norfolk - Intelligence Materiels Division Officer

19 AF Hq. USAF - Seymour Johnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence

Hq. 6499 Special Activities Group (OPS) - Intelligence Research Specialist

S-2, Hqs., 10th SFG (Abn), 1st SF - US Army, Fort Devens, Massachusetts Group S-2

347 TFW DCO Intelligence - Yokota USAF Base, Japan - Squadron Intelligence Officer

US Army Strategic Communications Command - Fort Huachuca, Arizona - Chief, Intelligence Division, Office Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence

COMFAIRSDIEGO/FAW - 14 (K-950) NAS North Island, San Diego - Air Intelligence Officer, ASW Training

Army, 500th Military Intelligence Group, Fort Shafter - Deputy Commander/Operations

S2 Section, 1st Special Forces Group (Abn) - Group Intelligence Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

US Naval Post Graduate School - Depts of Government, OP Analysis, Meteorology, Oceanography, Monterey - Professor of government and other faculty members

US Army Combat Developments Command - Institute of Advanced Studies, Carlisle Bks, Pennsylvania - Action Officers

DIA - DATT - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Naval Amphibious School - Coronado

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Intelligence Support Center - Officer in Charge

Hq. Military Airlift Command - Political Adviser

432nd MI Det(s) - Commanding Officer

Marine Corps Development and Education Command MCDEC - Chief, Intelligence Branch

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center, Lowry AFB, Colorado - Chief, Administrative and Library Section

Defense Intelligence School

DCS/Intelligence, Hq. PACAF - Directorate of Estimates

Army War College, Carlisle Bks, Pennsylvania - Director, the Americas/Dept. of Strategic Appraisal

Air Force Special Operations Force - Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence

US Army War College, Carlisle Bks, Pennsylvania - student

US Army Combat Developments Command, Medical Service Agency - Chief, Doctrine Division, USACDC Medical Service Agency

USAJFKCENSPWAR (ABN) - Chief, Current Intelligence Branch OA Cofs, G 2

US Army Combat Development Command - Concepts and Plans Division - Intelligence Research Specialist

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

US Military Assistance Command - Vietnam - J 2 Director Intelligence Production

Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency - Project Officer - Stability Operations

Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency - Commanding Officer

US Army, 7th PSYOP Group - Chief, Propaganda Group

US Army Research and Development Center - Research on target vulnerability - Military Specialist

Hq. USARPAC, G 2 Intelligence Document Library - Chief Librarian

DD/P

25X1

Intelligence Officer - Hq. support of field

Intelligence Officer - Intelligence Officer Communism

CIA/Other

ORD/DDS&T, R&D - Librarian

OBGI - 4 Geographers, 1 Branch Chief

- Map Research Branch Chief

OCI

Research Analyst - NEA, Current Intelligence Production

SA/Research, Europe

Research Intelligence Officer, Western Europe

Non-USIB

Census, FDAD - 7 Areal Research Specialists

Labor - NESA Branch Chief

14 Producer/Processors

Section 43, Religion, Education, and Public Information

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	10	19	11	18	4	16	28	29	38	1	17	32	45	99	3
Defense-Washington	1	2	3	3	-	1	13	8	13	-	1	6	4	20	1
DIA-Washington	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	6	-
OCI	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
DD/P	1	1	2	2	-	3	9	4	12	-	-	4	1	13	-
CIA-Other	-	12	-	11	7	-	14	2	14	5	1	10	3	16	2
State-Field	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	2	8	-	1	1	2	8	-
State-Washington	3	2	5	6	-	6	10	15	25	2	-	10	1	10	1
USIB-Other	1	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	4	-
Non-USIB	-	6	1	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-
Total	17	48	24	46	11	26	90	60	120	9	21	70	56	181	7

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

5 May 1969

SEC 43, RELIGION, EDUCATION, and PUBLIC INFORMATION - COMMERCE, CENSUS

No. users	
66	A
168	B
255	C
489 (46.6% of 1048)	

A Users
Section 43

STATE-WASHINGTON

USIA - ITAL - Assistant Director for Latin American information and cultural programs - Psychological Aspects of Policy Planning

State - CU/EUR - Education and Cultural Affairs Officer

State - AF/AFNE - Ethiopian Country Officer

AID - Africa/ESA - Tanzania Desk International Relations Officer (Pol/Ec)

USIA - Deputy Assistant Director, IAF - Psychological Planning, Briefing, and Research

USIA - Office of Policy and Research - Chief, East Asia and Pacific Division

DIA-WASHINGTON

DIA - DIAAP-5A(2) Military Capabilities - Deputy Chief, Middle East Branch

DIA - Evasion and Escape Branch - Chief, E & E Branch - Environmental Studies

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

Industrial College of the Armed Forces - Library Director

Foreign Technology Division - TDBID-2 - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch S&T Intelligence

Army - OACSI - Military Estimates - Chief, Western Division

Hq. USAF (AFISIIA) - Office of Special Investigations, Counterintelligence Division - Assistant Chief, Analysis and Dissemination Branch

DEFENSE-FIELD

Fleet Intelligence Center Europe FICEUR - Military Planning - Urban Area Analyst

G-2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT USMC, Norfolk, Virginia - G-2 Operations, Plans and Photo Interpretation Sections

S-2, Hqs., 10th SFG (Abn), 1st SF - US Army Fort Devens, Massachusetts - Group S-2 - Field of responsibility - Reference: USCINCEUR OPLAN 4304 (U) & USAREUR OPLAN SO-4214

Fleet Intelligence Center Atlantic Norfolk, Virginia - Intelligence Materials Division Officer, Worldwide less PACOM

19 AF Hq. USAF - Seymour Johnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence Middle East, Africa

Hq. 6499 - Special Activities Group (OPS) - APO San Francisco - Intelligence Research Specialist FE/PAC

Force Troops, FMFPac Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Plams, California - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 - Military Planning

Dept of the Army - Fort Detrick, Maryland - Foreign Intelligence Officer - Supplying world-wide intelligence for planning, concept formulation, and special operations in biological warfare, Anti-crop warfare, Economics, Epidemiology, Ecology and the physical and life sciences.

US Army - Research and Development Center - Target Vulnerability Working Group-BRL, A. P. G. Md. - Military Specialist (Intelligence) - Research on Target Analysis and Vulnerability

US Army - 7th Psyop Group - APO San Francisco - Chief, Propaganda Branch - Conduct psyop intelligence research and analysis on 18 countries in the Far East and Southeast Asian areas.

Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency - Fort Gordon, Georgia - Commanding Officer, USACDCMPA - Overall supervision for execution of the military police phase of Army Combat Developments Program

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Combat Developments Command, Military Police Agency - Fort Gordon, Georgia - Project Officer - Stability Operations

US Military Assistance Command - Vietnam - J 2 Director Intelligence Production - SEA/Com China

US Army Combat Developments Command - Concept and Plans Director - Fort Belvoir, Virginia

USAJFKCENSPWAR - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Chief, Current Intelligence Branch, DA CofS, G 2

US Continental Army Command, Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Production of Ground Order of Battle Intelligence - Intelligence Analyst

NAVRECONTECHSUPPCEN - Suitland Road, Washington, D. C. - Librarian

Defense Intelligence School

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center - Lowry AFB, Colorado - Chief, Administrative and Library Section

CO, 432nd MI Det(s) - Loring Place, Bronx, New York - Forecast of Conflict Environment

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center - NAS Alameda, California - Officer in Charge

Navy Dept - Naval Amphibious School - Coronado - Geographic and Intelligence (Country Studies Worldwide)

DIA - USDATT - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

US Army Combat Developments Command - Institute Advanced Studies - Carlisle Bks, Pennsylvania - Action Officers

US Naval Post Graduate School - Dept. of Government, Operational Analysis, Meteorology, Oceanography - Monterey, California - Professor of Government and other faculty members

S 2 Section, 1st Special Forces Group (Abn), 1st SF - APO San Francisco - Group Intelligence Officer

DD/P

[redacted] 25X1

CIA/Other

ORD/DDS&T, R&D - Librarian

OBGI - Geographer, Southeast Asia

- Geographer, Latin America

Non-USIB

Census, FDAD - 6 Areal Research Specialists

USIB/Other

FBI - Special Agent Supervisor - Research and background for investigations and writing

OCI

Intelligence Officer - Research Western Europe

SA Research/Europe

Research Analyst - Northeast Asia

13 Producer/Processors

CONFIDENTIAL

Section 44, Manpower

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	10	28	11	20	4	24	43	33	48	1	21	42	38	86	3
Defense-Washington	5	9	8	8	1	3	17	11	17	1	2	8	4	12	1
DIA-Washington	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	1	3	-	4	-
OCI	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	-
DD/P	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	10	-	-	6	-	4	-
CIA-Other	-	9	1	9	5	-	13	3	9	2	1	13	2	17	6
State-Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	2	5	-
State-Washington	-	1	-	-	-	9	10	14	22	1	3	6	2	13	1
USIB-Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	3	-	6	-
Non-USIB	-	8	-	6	-	-	6	1	3	-	-	4	1	4	-
Total	15	60	21	45	11	39	109	69	128	5	30	89	49	153	12

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

CONFIDENTIAL

5 May 1969

SEC 44, MANPOWER - LABOR

No. users	
74	A
191	BB
246	C
511 (48.7% of 1048)	

CONFIDENTIAL

DIA-WASHINGTON

DIA, DIAAP-7D3 - MIRS Demography (Mil. Intell. Res. Spec.)

DIA, DIAAP-2 - Current Intelligence - Chief, Library Branch

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

JCS, J-5 - Western Hemisphere Division - Deputy Chief, Western Hemisphere Division

OACSI - Dept. of Army - Intelligence Research Specialist Sov/EE

OACSI, DA - Directorate of Intelligence - Chief, General Purpose Forces

Engineer Strategic Studies Group - Office of the Chief of Engineers - Intelligence Research Specialist - Chief, Intelligence Research Branch

Hq., AFXPFC DCS/P&O - Planning - Division Chief

Naval Facilities Engineering Command - Engineering Intelligence

OACSI - US Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Group - ACSI CL II Activity - Futuristic Threat Projection - Supervisory Intelligence Research Specialist

OACSI, DA - Intelligence Support Branch - Director of Intelligence - Latin America Section Chief

OACSI, DA - Intelligence Support Branch - Director of Intelligence - Far East Section Chief

OACSI, DA - Director of Intelligence - Military Estimates - Chief, Western Division

Foreign Technology Division - TDBID-2 - S&T Intelligence - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch

Industrial College of the Armed Forces - Library Director

DEFENSE-FIELD

US Army Strategic Communications Command - Fort Huachuca, Arizona - Chief, Intelligence Division, Office Ass't Chief of Staff for Intelligence

DCS/Intelligence - Hq. PACAF - Directorate of Estimates - Senior Analyst

DIA - DATT - Asuncion, Paraguay

SF DET (ABN) Europe (H350) - APO New York - Top Secret Control Officer (Ass't S-2)

NAVRECONTECHSUPPCEN - Suitland, Road, Washington, D. C. - Librarian, world-wide

Defense Intelligence School

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center - Lowry AFB, Colorado - Chief, Administrative and Library Section

432d MI Det(S) - Loring Place, Bronx, New York - Commanding Officer - Forecast of Conflict Environment

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center - NAS Alameda, Claifornia - Officer in Charge

Navy Dept. - Naval Amphibious School, Coronoda - Library Technician

DIA - DATT - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

US Army Combat Developments Command - Institute of Advanced Studies, Carlisle Bks., Pennsylvania - Action Officers

S-2 Section, 1st Special Forces Group (Abn) 1st SF - APO San Francisco - Group Intelligence Officer

Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific - US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor - Head, Surface Support Branch

Dept. of Army - Fort Detrick, Maryland - Foreign Intelligence Officer

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Force Troops, FMFPac, Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California - Ass't Chief of Staff, G-2

19AF Hq. USAF - Seymour Johnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence

Fleet Intelligence Center Atlantic - Norfolk, Virginia - Intelligence Materials Division Officer

S-2, Hqs. 10th SFG (Abn), 1st SF - US Army Fort Devens, Massachusetts - Group S-2

G-2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT - USMC Norfolk, Virginia - G-2 Operations, Plans, and Photo Interpretation sections

FICEUR - NAS Jacksonville, Florida - Urban Area Analyst

Military Intelligence Division, AC of S, G2, 8th US Army - Seoul, Korea - Chief Order of Battle Station

US Continental Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Research Specialist

US Continental Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Analyst

US Continental Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Research Specialist

Hq. USARPAC, ACofS, G2, Intelligence Document Library - APO San Francisco - Chief, Intelligence Documentation Library

US Continental Army Command Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Analyst

USAJFKCENSPWAR(ABN) - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Chief Current Intelligence Branch, OACofS, G2

US Army Combat Developments Command - Concepts and Plans Dir., - Fort Belvoir, Virginia - Intelligence Research Specialist

US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam - J2 Directorate Intelligence Production - All aspects of military intelligence

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency - Fort Gordon, Georgia - Project Officer, Stability Operations

Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency - Fort Gordon, Georgia - Command Officer, USACDCMPA

US Army - 7th PSYOP Group, APO San Francisco - Chief, Propoganda Branch

US Army Research and Development Center - Target Vulnerability Working Group-BRL, A.P.G., Maryland - Military Specialist (Intelligence)

STATE-WASHINGTON

USIA - Chief, Near East South Asia Research Office of Policy

Non-USIB

Census, FDAD - 4 Areal Specialists

Labor, OFLT - 3 Areal Branch Chiefs

- 1 NIS Coordinator

Agriculture - NIS Coordinator, Section 61 25X1

OCI

Far East/Orient Division, [redacted]

SA for Research/Europe

Intelligence Officer/Western Europe

CIA/Other

National Military Command Center - Officer Joint Chiefs of Staff - Senior Duty Officer - CIA Operations Center

OBGI - GD/H - Geographer, Latin America

11 Producer/Processors

CONFIDENTIAL

Section 61, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	8	17	8	13	3	9	29	14	28	1	19	31	28	63	5
Defense-Washington	2	3	2	3	-	2	7	4	6	-	3	8	5	15	-
DIA-Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4	-	5	-
OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	3	-
DD/P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	8	-
CIA-Other	-	13	-	11	5	1	22	5	17	4	-	7	2	27	2
State-Field	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	1	1	-	3	-
State-Washington	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	4	9	-	3	7	4	18	2
USIB-Other	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-
Non-USIB	1	5	1	5	1	1	7	2	7	-	-	7	-	2	-
Total	12	39	12	34	10	21	84	31	81	5	28	76	40	146	9

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

CONFIDENTIAL

5 May 1969

SEC 61, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, and FORESTRY -
AGRICULTURE - ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
" - FOREST SERVICE
INTERIOR - FISH AND WILDLIFE

No. users	
53	A
125	B
238	C
416 (39.6% of 1048)	

STATE-WASHINGTON

AID - Office of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore Affairs - Bureau of East Asia - Program Officer (on behalf of Office)

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

US Army Corps of Engineers - US Army Topographic Command - Supervisory Cartographer

Foreign Technology Division - TDBID-2 - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch

OACSI, US Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Group - ACSI CL II Activity, Arlington Hall Station, Virginia - Supervisory Intelligence Research Specialist

Naval Facilities Engineering Command - Yards and Docks Annex - Engineering Intelligence

DEFENSE-FIELD

Navy Dept. - Naval Amphibious School, Coronoda - Library Technician

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center - NAS Alameda, California - Officer in Charge

432d MI Det(S) - Loring Place, Bronx, New York - Commanding Officer - Forecast of Conflict Environment

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center - Lowry AFB, Colorado - Chief, Administrative and Library Section

NAVRECONTECHSUPPCEN - Sutiland Road, Washington, D. C. - Librarian

SF DET(ABN) Europe (H350) - APO New York - Top Secret Control Officer (Ass't S-2)

DCS/Intelligence, Hq. PACAF - Directorate of Estimates - Senior Analyst

USACDC Engineer Army - Fort Belvoir, Virginia - Chief, Studies Division

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Alaskan Air Command - Elmendorf AFB, Alaska - DCS/I and Director of Intelligence, Alaskan NORAD Region

ACIC - St. Louis, Missouri - Mapping, Charting and Geodesy, world-wide interest

V MEF - CJHP - G-2 (Military Planning)

US Army Research and Development Center - Target Vulnerability Working Group-BRL, A. P. G., Maryland - Military Specialist (Intelligence)

US Army - 7th PSYOP Group, APO San Francisco - Chief, Propaganda Branch

US Army Combat Developments Command - Concepts and Plans Dir., Fort Belvoir, Virginia - Intelligence Research Specialist

USAJFKCENSPWAR(ABN) - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Chief, Current Intelligence Branch, OACofS, G2

US Continental Army Command Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Analyst

US Continental Army Command Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Research Specialist

Hq. 6499 Special Activities Group (OPS) - APO San Francisco - Intelligence Research Specialist FE/PAC

G2, USARPAC - Fort Shafter, Hawaii - Logistics Intelligence - Military Intelligence Research Specialist

G-2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT - USMC, Norfolk, Virginia - G-2 Operations, Plans, and Photo Interpretation Sections

S-2, Hqs., 10th SFG (Abn), 1st SF - US Army, Fort Devens, Massachusetts - Group S-2

19AF Hq. USAF - Seymour Johnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence Mid East/Africa

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Dept. of the Army - Fort Detrick, Maryland - Foreign Intelligence Officer

Non-USIB

Labor - NESA Branch Chief

Interior - Fish & Wildlife - Foreign Fisheries Specialist

Agriculture - International Forestry Division - Supervisory Forester

Agriculture - Economic Research Service, Foreign Regional Analysis Division - Director

- Chief, Africa Middle East Branch

Commerce - International Industry Surveys Staff - Research Specialist - Manufacturing and Construction Industries

- Textiles, Pulp and Paper, Rubber Leather

USIB/Other

NSA - [redacted] 25X1

CIA/Other

OBGI - 4 Geographers, - Branch Chief

- 2 Cartography Branch Chiefs

11 Producer/Processors

Section 62F, Fuels

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	9	26	9	15	5	27	46	28	40	1	21	35	32	73	3
Defense-Washington	4	4	3	4	-	3	10	5	8	-	2	10	3	11	-
DIA-Washington ✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	2	-	5	-
OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	1	5	-
DD/P	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3	1	6	-
CIA-Other	-	13	2	12	4	1	18	5	29	2	-	10	1	13	5
State-Field	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-
State-Washington	1	-	1	1	-	4	9	2	8	1	4	4	5	15	1
USIB-Other	-	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	-
Non-USIB	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	2	1	2	-
Total	14	45	15	35	9	37	102	42	106	4	28	70	45	134	9

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

5 May 1969

SEC 62F, FUELS - INTERIOR, BUREAU OF MINES

No. users	
59	A
162	B
204	C
425 (40.5% of 1048)	

A Users

Section 62F

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

Hq. USAF, Assistant Chief of Staff for Studies and Analyses - Technical Information Specialist

Foreign Technology Division - TDBID-2 - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch

OACSI - US Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Group - ACSI CL II Activity - Supervisory Intelligence Research Specialist

Naval Facilities Engineering Command - Engineering Intelligence

Industrial College of the Armed Forces - Library Director

Hq. USAF, AFXPFC - DCS/P&O - Division Chief, Planning

DEFENSE-FIELD

NAVRECONTECHSUPPCEN - Naval Intelligence Requirements Division - Division Head

Naval Intelligence Command - Production Requirements Branch - Production Requirements Officer

DIA - DATT - Asuncion, Paraguay

Hq. USARSO, Office of the Engineer - Engineer Intelligence Branch - Intelligence Operations Supervisor

DIA - DATT - Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Navy Dept. - Naval Amphibious School, Coronado

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center - NAS Alameda, California - Officer in Charge, Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center

Commanding Officer, 432nd MI Det(S) - Forceast of Conflict Environment

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center - Lowry AFB, Colorado - Chief, Administrative & Library Section

NAVRECONTECHSUPPCEN - Washington, D. C. - Librarian

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

DIA - DATT - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

DCS/Intelligence, Hq. PACAF - Directorate of Intelligence - Senior Analyst

Hq. USAREUR & 7A - Heidelberg, Germany - Chief, Mapping and Geographic Branch, - Military Operations Division

Defense Intelligence School

US Armed Forces Staff College

US Army - Engineer Intelligence Center - Tompkins Bks., Germany - Geographic Officer

Second Reconnaissance Technical Squadron - Barksdale AFB, Louisianna - Series 200 ATC Production - OIC Chart Research Unit

Office of Foreign Technology - ADTC, Eglin AFB, Florida - Foreign Technology Data Base for Aramament Development and Test Center

12th Reconnaissance Intelligence Technical Squadron - US Air Force - Tan Son Nhut AB, Vietnam - NCOIC Intelligence Data Library

Hq. 6499 Special Activities Group (OPS) - APO San Francisco - Intelligence Research Specialist

G2, USARPAC - Fort Shafter, Hawaii - Military Intelligence Research Specialist - Logistics Intelligence

G2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT - USMC, Norfolk, Virginia - G2 Operations, Plans & Photo Interpretation Sections

19AF Hq. USAF - Seymour J hnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence

Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific - Head, Surface Support Branch - US Naval Base Pearl Harbor

Gaming Division, USA Strategy & Tactics Analysis Group - Conduct Studies & War games - Staff Officer

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Gaming Division, USA Strategy & Tactics Analysis Group - Conduct Studies & War games - Branch Chief

J-4, USSOUTHCOM - Logistics Directorate - Plans & Policy Division - Joint Petroleum Office

ACIC - St. Louis, Missouri - Mapping, Charting, Geodesy

US Army Research & Development Center - Target Vulnerability Working Group - Military Intelligence Specialist

US Army Combat Developments Command - Concepts and Plans Directorate - Intelligence Research Specialist

VMEF - CJHP - G-2

US Continental Army Command Intelligence Center - Intelligence Research Specialist

DIA - DATT - Santiago, Chile

Hq. USARPAC, ACofS, G2 - Chief, Intelligence Document Library

USIB/Other

AEC - Division of Intelligence - Chief, Technical Analysis and Assistance Branch 25X1

NSA [redacted]

STATE-WASHINGTON

State - Bureau African Affairs - Libya Country Officer

CIA/Other

NPIC - Imagery Interpretation - Senior Intelligence Officer/ Collateral Research

NPIC - Information Branch - Research Librarian

OBGI - 3 Geographers, 1 Branch Chief

- 2 Cartographers, 2 Branch Chiefs

9 Producer/Processors

Section 63, Minerals and Metals

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	4	14	3	8	3	14	41	14	33	2	18	30	31	65	2
Defense-Washington	2	3	2	4	-	4	7	3	4	1	1	12	3	18	-
DIA-Washington	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	3	-	3	-
OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	4	-
DD/P	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	6	-
CIA-Other	-	16	4	16	3	1	18	3	11	3	-	11	1	28	5
State-Field	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	-
State-Washington	-	1	1	1	-	4	8	2	7	1	3	2	4	17	1
USIB-Other	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	3	-	2	-
Non-USIB	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	1	1	1	-
Total	6	38	10	32	6	25	93	24	77	7	23	70	43	145	8

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

CONFIDENTIAL

5 May 1969

SEC 63, MINERALS AND METALS -
INTERIOR, BUREAU OF MINES

No. users	
48	A
137	B
214	C
399 (38.0% of 1048)	

A Users
Section 63

DIA-WASHINGTON

DIA - Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence (DIAST) Management Operations Office (Data Base), Rosslyn, Virginia - Program Analyst

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

OASD/ISA - Pentagon - Economist

Industrial College of the Armed Forces - Library Director

Naval Facilities Engineering Command - Yards and Docks Annex - Engineering Intelligence

OACSI/US Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Group - ACSI CL II Activity, Arlington Hall Station, Virginia - Supervisory, Intelligence Research Specialist

Foreign Technology Division, TDBID-2 - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch

DEFENSE-FIELD

US Army Combat Developments Command - Concepts and Plans Dir., Fort Belvoir, Virginia - Intelligence Research Specialist

US Army Research and Development Center - Target Vulnerability Working Group-BRL, A. P. G., Maryland - Military Specialist

ACIC - St. Louis, Missouri - Mapping, Charting, Geodesy (world-wide interest)

Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific - US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor - Head, Surface Support Branch

19AF Hq. USAF - Seymour Johnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence

S-2, Hqs. 10th SFG (Abn), 1st SF - US Army Fort Devens, Massachusetts - Group S-2

G-2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT - USMC, Norfolk, Virginia - G-2 Operations, Plans and Photo Interpretation sections

Hq. 6499 Special Activities Group (OPS) - APO San Francisco - Intelligence Research Specialist

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Office of Foreign Technology - ADTC, Eglin AFB, Florida - Data Base Manager

Second Reconnaissance Technical Squadron - Barksdale AFB, Louisiana - OIC Chart Research Unit

US Army - Engineer Intelligence Center, Tompkins Bks., Germany - Geographic Officer

Mapping and Geographic Branch, Military Operations Division - Office of the Engineer, Hq. USAREUR & 7A, Heidelberg, Germany - Chief, Mapping and Geographic Branch

DCS/Intelligence, Hq. PACAF - Directorate of Estimates - Senior Analyst

NAVRECONTECHSUPPCEN - Suitland Road, Washington, D. C. - Librarian

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center - Lowry AFB, California - Chief, Administrative and Library Section

432d MI Det(S) - Loring Place, Bronx, New York - Commanding Office - Forecast of Conflict Environment

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center - NAS Alameda, California - Officer in Charge

Navy Dept. - Naval Amphibious School, Coronoda - Library Technician

STATE-WASHINGTON

AID - Office of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore Affairs - Bureau of East Asia Program Officer (on behalf of the office)

STATE-FIELD

State - Hongkong Economic Officer

USIB/Other

AEC - Division of Intelligence - Germantown, Maryland - Chief, Technical Analysis and Assistance Branch 25X1

NSA [redacted]

DD/P

25X1

[redacted]

CIA/Other

NPIC - Imagery Interpretation - Senior Intelligence Officer/Collateral Research

NPIC - Intelligence Officer - Far East, SEA, South Asia

NPIC - Information Branch - Reference Support

[redacted]

25X1

OBGI - 3 Geographers, 1 Branch Chief

- 2 Cartography Branch Chiefs

9 Producer/Processors

Section 64, Manufacturing and Construction

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	6	23	7	13	3	24	46	18	39	2	17	33	36	86	2
Defense-Washington	3	7	6	6	-	3	7	2	5	-	2	11	6	21	1
DIA-Washington	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	2	-	5	-
OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	4	-
DD/P	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	-	-	9	1	7	-
CIA-Other	-	27	4	27	3	1	19	4	16	2	-	8	1	12	6
State-Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	-
State-Washington	1	1	-	-	-	3	4	4	6	-	2	5	2	16	2
USIB-Other	-	2	-	2	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	2	-	3	-
Non-USIB	1	7	2	4	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	3	-	2	-
Total	11	70	20	54	6	32	98	31	95	4	22	77	48	158	11

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

8 May 1969

SEC 64, MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION
COMMERCE, BDSA

No. users	
82	A
147	B
236	C
465 (44.3% of 1048)	

A Users
Section 64

DIA

DIA - Directorate for Scientific & Technical Intelligence (DIAST) - Management Operations Office - Program Analyst

DIA - DIAAP-7E - Deputy Division Chief

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

US Army Topographic Command - Dept. of Technical Services, Map Analysis Division, SAB

US Army Topographic Command - Dept. of Technical Services, Map Analysis Division, SAB - Supervisory Cartographer

Dept. of Army - CONTIC - Liaison Officer - MEAFSA & Atlantic

Foreign Science & Technology Center - Weapon Systems Division - Intelligence Research Specialist

Foreign Technology Division - TDBID-2 - Chief, Reference and Retrieval Branch

OACSI - US Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Group - ACSI CL II Activity - Supervisory Intelligence Research Specialist

Naval Facilities Engineering Command - Engineering Intelligence

Industrial College of the Armed Forces - Library Director

Hq. USAF, AFXPFC - DCS/P&O - Division Chief

DEFENSE-FIELD

Naval Reconnaissance & Technical Support Center - Maritime Division - Branch Head - Coordinating Analyst

US Army Combat Developments Command Medical Service Agency - Chief, Doctrine Division - USACDC Medical Service Agency

USAF -67 RTS - Yokota AFB, Japan - Photo Interpreter

US Continental Army Command Center (CONTIC) - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Analyst

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

US Army JFK Center for Special Warfare - Chief, Current Intelligence Branch - OACofS, G2

US Army - 7th PSYOP Group, APO San Francisco - Chief, Propaganda Branch

ACIC - Mapping, Charting, & Geodesy

US Army Research and Development Center - Target Vulnerability Working Group - Military Specialist

US Army Combat Developments Command - Concepts and Plans Director - Intelligence Research Specialist

US Continental Army Command Intelligence Center - Fort Bragg, North Carolina - Intelligence Research Specialist

Hq. USARPAC, ACofS, G2 - Chief, Intelligence Document Library

432nd MI Det(S), Loring Place, North, Bronx, Yew York - Commanding Officer - Forecast of Conflict Environment

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center - Officer in Charge, Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center

Navy Dept. - Naval Amphibious School, Coronado - Librarian

Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center - Chief, Administrative and Library Section

NAVRECONTECHSUPPCEN - Suitland Road, Washington, D. C. - Librarian

DCS/Intelligence - Hq. PACAF - Directorate of Estimates - Senior Analyst

Hq. USAREUR & 7A - Heidelberg, Germany - Office of the Engineer - Mapping & Geographic Branch - Military Operations Division - Chief, Mapping & Geographic Branch

Defense Intelligence School

US Army - Engineer Intelligence Center - Tompkins Bks., Germany - Geographic Officer

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Second Reconnaissance Technical Squadron - Barksdale AFB, Louisianna - OIC Chart Research Unit

S-2, Hqs., 10th SFG (Abn), 1st SF - US Army, Fort Devens, Massachusetts - Group S-2

USAF Tactical Fighter Weapons Center (FAC) Nellis AFB, Nevada - Director of Intelligence

Hq TAC, Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence - Langley AFB, Virginia - Target Directorate, Analysis Division - Operational Intelligence Technician

Hq. 6499 Special Activities Group (OPS) - APO San Francisco - Intelligence Research Specialist

G2, USARPAC - Fort Shafter, Hawaii - Logistics Intelligence - Military Intelligence Research Specialist

G2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT - USMC, Norfolk, Virginia - G2 Operations, Plans & Photo Interpretation Sections

19AF Hq. USAF - Seymour Johnson AFB - Deputy for Intelligence

Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific - US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor - Head, Surface Support Branch

STATE-WASHINGTON

US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency - Economics Bureau - Economist

25X1

USIB/Other

NSA -

NSA -

NSA -

Non-USIB

Labor - NESA Branch Chief

Commerce - IISS - 6 Research Specialists

25X1

DD/P

[redacted]

CIA/Other

NPIC - Imagery Interpretation/Collateral Research - Deputy Chief, WGD/PB (Answered for 14 Research Analysts)

NPIC - Imagerary Interpretation - Senior Intelligence Officer/ Collateral Research

NPIC - Information Branch - Librarian

NPIC - Intelligence Officer, Far East, SEA 25X1

SID/IAS/-Imagery Analysis - Division Chief

[redacted]

OBGI - Geographer SEA

- Cartographic Branch Chief, USSR & Europe

9 Producer/Processors

Section 65, Trade and Finance

	A					B					C				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Defense-Field	8	14	9	13	3	13	31	15	33	2	15	32	41	78	2
Defense-Washington	3	4	3	4	-	3	6	6	6	-	2	9	3	18	1
DIA-Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	-
OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
OER	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
DD/P	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	-	1	9	2	9	-
CIA-Other	-	5	-	5	2	-	6	1	7	1	1	14	3	34	7
State-Field	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	6	-	-	3	1	4	-
State-Washington	1	1	1	1	-	4	9	7	13	1	-	5	3	13	1
USIB-Other	-	3	-	3	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	1	-	7	-
Non-USIB	-	2	-	2	-	-	6	1	9	-	-	3	-	3	-
Total	12	29	13	28	5	21	78	32	92	4	21	79	53	171	11

1 = Planning and operations
2 = Research, analysis, and production
3 = Briefings
4 = General background and orientation
5 = Other

CONFIDENTIAL

5 May 1969

SEC 65, TRADE AND FINANCE - COMMERCE, BIC

No. users	
41	A
124	B
257	C
422 (40.2% of 1048)	

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

2 May 1969

A Users

Section 65

USIB-Other

NSA [redacted] 25X1

NSA [redacted]

NSA [redacted]

STATE-WASHINGTON

ACDA - Economist, Economic Bureau

State - FSI - Chairman Atlantic EE/USSR Studies

Non-USIB

Labor - Branch Chief, NESA

BDSA - International Research Specialist

Agriculture - NIS Coordinator Section 61 (Agriculture)

DEFENSE-WASHINGTON

USAF - Hq., USAF, AFXPFC - DCS/P&O Division Chief

ACSI - Intelligence Threat Analyses, Supervisory Research Specialist

OSD/ISA - Economist-Economic Affairs and Foreign Disclosure

Industrial College of Armed Forces - Library Director

TDBID - 2 - Foreign Technical Division, Chief, Research and Retrieval Branch

National War College - Librarian

CONFIDENTIAL

DEFENSE-FIELD

Hq. Military Airlift Command - Political Advisor

Hq. USEUCOM - J2 Directorate - Analyst

Fleet Air Alameda/Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center
Alameda, California - Office in Charge

CO, 432nd MI Det (S)

Naval Amphibious School
Coronado, California - Librarian

DCS/Intelligence, Hq. PACAF - Senior Analyst, Directorate of Estimates

Defense Intelligence School - Librarian

U.S. Naval Post Graduate School
Monterey, California - Professor of Government and Other Faculty Members

NAVRECONTECTSUPPCEN - Librarian

S-2 Hqs., 10th SFG (Abn) 1st SF, Ft. Devens, Mass., Group S-2

Hq., 6499 Special Activities Group (OPS) - Intelligence Research Specialist

USA JFKCENSPWAR (Abn), Ft. Bragg, Chief, Current Intelligence Branch OA Cof S, G-2

G-2 Section, Hq. FMFLANT, USMC, Norfolk
G-2 Plans and Photo Interpretation

USAF - 19th AF Hq., - Deputy For Intelligence

FICEUR - NAS, Jacksonville, Fla., Political Analyst

Army War College, Carlisle Bks., Pa. - Director, Department Strategic Appraisal, CDR. USN

CONTIC U.S. Cont. Army Command Center, Ft. Bragg, N.C.

U.S. Army, 7th PSYOP Group, APO, San Francisco - Chief, Propaganda Branch

VMEF - G-2

CONFIDENTIAL

DEFENSE-FIELD (continued)

Hq. U.S. Army Combat Development Command, Ft. Belvoir
Concept and Plans Directorate, Threat Analysis

U.S. Army Research and Development Center, Target Vulnerability
Working Group, Military Intelligence Specialist

6 Processors/Producers

14 January 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: All NIS Recipients

FROM : National Intelligence Survey Committee

SUBJECT : NIS User Questionnaire

1. National Intelligence Survey Program emphasis since 1963 has been on the production of the single-volume *General Survey* on all areas of national security interest. Revised periodically, the *General Survey* is supported by detailed topical units produced on a highly selective basis; it is complemented by the semiannual NIS *Basic Intelligence Factbook*, which provides interim updating of basic data for all NIS Areas.

2. The attached questionnaire is an integral part of an overall effort to assess the validity of the current NIS structure and emphasis, to ascertain the utility of the Program, and to determine how it might better serve user needs. Because the data compiled from the questionnaire will be critical to future NIS planning, please respond fully and precisely to all questions that apply to you. The completed questionnaire should be returned as soon as possible but not later than 1 March 1969 using the envelope provided. 25X1

[redacted]
Chairman
NIS Committee

Date _____

1. Agency _____

   Component/location _____

   Purpose or principal activity (military planning, foreign aid, briefing, research, etc.) _____

   Your position (job title) _____

   Your fields of responsibility (geographic area and/or specialty) _____

   _____

2. Is the NIS Production Status Report available for your use? ___ Yes ___ No

   Do you regularly use it? ___ Yes ___ No

3. Receipt of NIS units is:

   ___ Regular and systematic ___ Irregular, with some gaps ___ Sporadic and uncertain

4. Below is a list of available NIS publications.

a) Indicate in column I the frequency of use by means of the following symbols:

A=Regularly B=Occasionally C=Rarely D=Never

b) Indicate in column II your use, according to the following symbols (multiple uses may be indicated):

1=Planning and operations
2=Research, analysis, and production
3=Briefings
4=General background and orientation
5=Other (specify) _____

Col. I	Col. II		Col. I	Col. II	
—	— — — —	General Survey (check sections used most frequently) ___ Chronology ___ Introduction ___ Geography ___ Transp. and Telecom. ___ Sociological ___ Political ___ Economic ___ Scientific ___ Armed Forces ___ Area Brief ___ Summary Map	—	— — — —	Telecommunications
—	— — — —	Basic Intelligence Factbook	—	— — — —	Population
—	— — — —	Coasts and Landing Beaches	—	— — — —	Characteristics of the People
—	— — — —	Weather and Climate	—	— — — —	Religion, Education, and Public Information
—	— — — —	Meteorological Organization and Facilities	—	— — — —	Manpower
—	— — — —	Topography	—	— — — —	Health and Sanitation
—	— — — —	Urban Areas	—	— — — —	Intelligence and Security
—	— — — —	Railroads	—	— — — —	Subversion and Insurgency
—	— — — —	Highways	—	— — — —	Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
—	— — — —	Inland Waterways	—	— — — —	Fuels
—	— — — —	Ports and Naval Facilities	—	— — — —	Electric Power
—	— — — —	Merchant Marine	—	— — — —	Minerals and Metals
—	— — — —	Civil Air	—	— — — —	Manufacturing and Construction
			—	— — — —	Trade and Finance
			—	— — — —	Armed Forces
			—	— — — —	Marine Climate
			—	— — — —	Oceanography

5. In general, do you consider yourself:

   ___ a. Regular user of NIS publications

   ___ b. Infrequent user

6. If you checked 5,a, above, which of the following best describes NIS usefulness: (If more than one applies, indicate rank by using 1 for highest.)

   ___ Principal source of information

   ___ Secondary source

   ___ Supplies information in a conveniently assembled form not otherwise available

   ___ Supplies corroborative information

   ___ Other (specify) _____

7. If you checked 5,b, above, which of the following best describes your reasons for only infrequent use:
   (If more than one applies, indicate rank by using 1 for highest.)

   ___ Not readily available

   ___ Not sufficiently current

   ___ Too summarized and generalized

   ___ Too detailed

   ___ Only marginally related to my needs

   ___ Needs filled by other publications (specify) _____

   _____

   ___ NIS of value only in conjunction with other publications (specify) _____

   _____

   ___ Other (specify) _____

8. Has the NIS been consulted for crisis situations, crash projects, or emergency planning?

   ___ Yes ___ No Why? _____

   If you checked "Yes" above, how useful was it under these circumstances?

   ___ Excellent ___ Good ___ Adequate ___ Marginal

9. With reference to the NIS publications listed in 4, above, what are the major shortcomings you have found in the NIS? (Please relate these to your own needs, considering adequacy of coverage, reliability of content, currency, length and detail of presentation, and security classification.)

(answer may be continued on the reverse)

10. What specific suggestions can you make for improving the content (including graphics), coverage, organization, and format of NIS units?

(answer may be continued on the reverse)

Signature (optional)

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TAB 4

FIELD INTERVIEWS

A. To obtain greater depth of comment on the NIS Program and for better understanding and interpretation of user questionnaire replies, arrangements were made for three members of the OBGI staff to conduct personal field interviews in U. S. embassies and consulates, Agency stations, and principal military commands in 19 countries of Europe, Africa, and the Far East. Some 140 individual U. S. officials, representing a large number of separate offices, were asked about their use of NIS and encouraged to comment on the value of the various NIS products. To sample an actual "active warfare" situation, a former OBGI staff member currently assigned to Saigon was asked to contact principal U. S. military commands in South Vietnam.

B. Certain qualified conclusions may be drawn from the interview accounts and summary reports submitted by the four interviewers. There is great variation from post to post and from person to person in the values assigned the NIS and in the usefulness attributed to the various kinds of NIS publication -- reflecting differences in the type of mission, the level of authority and responsibility of offices, the geographic location of posts, the personal interests of individuals, and (of particular weight) the local availability of NIS products.

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TAB 4

(1) Broadly speaking, the NIS tends to be more widely used and more highly valued by senior military command staffs than by senior diplomatic personnel, particularly in some of the larger, long-established embassies (e.g., London, Stockholm). Thus, the London Embassy retains few NIS products, and uses them only desultorily -- whereas CINCNAVEUR (one block away) maintains a complete library of all published NIS and declares it indispensable.

(2) Other embassies, however, report greater use of the NIS -- though usually unsystematically -- not only in some of the smaller missions such as the Hong Kong consulate, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam but also such major centers as Paris, Brussels, Madrid, and Bangkok. U.S. staff in a number of embassies reporting rather limited use of NIS attributed this -- at least in considerable part -- to lack of general knowledge about the NIS and its range of publications, compounded by the difficulties and inconveniences of getting access to the NIS because of embassy security arrangements (storage problems).

(3) Endoresement of the NIS by military command staffs tends to be sweeping. For example, CINCPAC, CINCPACFLT, and ARPAC officers referred to the NIS as "most valuable," "widely

used," the "basic intelligence encyclopedia of the Pacific Fleet," and a "bible over the years." In South Vietnam, COMNAVFORV was "full of praise" for the NIS, maintaining that it "could not do without it." The J-2 of MACV found it equally "indispensable." Only at field levels did intelligence staffs disclaim a need for "any basic intelligence that does not have immediate tactical application."

(4) Views expressed about the value of the General Survey contrasted to those on the more detailed basic sections.

(a) Senior diplomats in the larger embassies tended to confine their personal interest to the General Survey and to question the need for more detailed treatments. In a number of less senior diplomatic posts, however, and especially among working level staffs, the usefulness of the detailed sections received equal emphasis and in some cases greater emphasis. (In Africa, for example, expressed interest was almost confined to the basic sections; General Surveys were said to be used chiefly for orientation to neighboring countries, whereas the particular need is for more detailed NIS coverage of local tribal, religious, sociological, and biographic matters.)

(b) Military command staffs, on the other hand, usually stressed the value of the basic sections as much as the

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TAB 4

General Surveys; the preponderance of overseas military user interest expressed is more for detailed rather than for general treatments.

(c) The NIS Factbook is the most widely used of all NIS products in the field, but it was not singled out for particular comments in most interviews.

ANNEX
TAB 5

APPLICATION OF ADP TECHNIQUES TO NIS PRODUCTION PROCESS

[redacted] Report Submitted 25X1
to
Analysis Division/ORD/DD/S&T

17 June 1969

INTRODUCTION 25X1

The present report is the outcome of a brief study which was contracted to [redacted] by ORD, in response to an OBGI request. The purpose of the study was to review the process of production of the NIS and to outline, for further consideration, areas in which automated data processing appears to offer potential for improvement of the product or economy in its production.

The study was restricted to a two-week period, and therefore it relied heavily on inputs from individuals who are concerned in the production acitivity. The study team wishes to acknowledge the whole-hearted cooperation which was received from these people, in many branches, and recognizes that the guidance which was received, and the discussions which were rapidly arranged, were an essential contribution to the completion of the study.

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SCOPE

The study considered the volumes of the NIS which make up the General Surveys, the detailed supplements which augment the General Surveys, and, as a somewhat separate subject, the Factbook. It is apparent that between these, there are qualitative differences, both in content and intended use, which have dictated different modes of production. These differences are also pertinent to considerations of the application of automated methods.

On the one hand, the Factbook contains brief but highly formatted abstracts of largely quantitative information on a large number of countries. Except for a very small scale locator map, it contains no graphics. Its greatest values lie in its accuracy (i. e., currency) and accessibility. Therefore, it is frequently updated and reissued; because of the rigorous formatting, updating is largely a process of replacement of some numbers and short phrases. As there are no graphics, and as the in-print version is retained on punched paper tape, it has been possible to follow a frequent publication schedule by combining a source-tape correction activity with photo-offset printing.

On the other hand, the General Surveys and their detailed supplements are predominantly textual, but include substantial amounts of graphic materials which range from relatively simple charts and tables,

through half-tone photographic prints, to precise full color maps. Therefore, in order to maintain the quality of the product, a high quality printing process is employed; though the preparation costs for this process are high, it is shown in the next section that they are a minor part of the total cost of producing the NIS. The question of the need for this quality of production requires subjective evaluation of the value of the information to the users of the NIS, and was considered to be beyond the scope of the present effort. The study, therefore, concentrated on the consideration of tools and techniques which show promise of improving the production process while maintaining the current quality. However, when obvious alternatives were perceived they have been recorded as options for additional study.

The OBGI, which was the first point of contact between the study team and the NIS production process, controls only the editing and publication of the documents, even though it has been regarded as having much broader responsibilities. The study team rapidly became aware that the process can be seen in perspective only if it is considered as a continuous flow from the originating analyst, through editing and publication, to printing, and finally to dissemination. In addition, the needs of the user, particularly in relation to the physical form best suited to his application, are important considerations. Though the

study team is aware that work is proceeding to apply automated aids to cartography, the schedule did not permit study of these applications. Therefore, this area is not discussed in this report.

GENERAL SURVEY AND NIS SUBSECTIONS

Because of the differences in quality of reproduction, frequency of publication, and intended use, between the Factbook and the other volumes of the NIS, it is believed that the Factbook should receive separate consideration. Therefore, the remarks that follow are addressed primarily to the production of the textual volumes.

The NIS production process can be functionally and organizationally divided into three phases.

FUNCTION	ORGANIZATION
Analysis and origination of manuscript	Various Departments
Editing and publication	OBGI
Printing and dissemination	PSD

Current plans call for the maintenance of 108 volumes of General Surveys, plus 1049 volumes of detailed supplements. The average production rate will be 30 volumes of General Surveys and 172 volumes of detailed supplements, per year, for a total volume of approximately 42,000 pages of text per year.

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The distribution of resources, and the expenditures of time, on the major functions involved in producing the NIS, are illustrated in Figure 1. The costs incurred by Printing Services Division comprise two parts, the cost of preparation for printing, which is independent of the number of copies printed, and the actual printing cost, which, of course, is proportional to the number of copies. There is evidence that the printing cost is a small proportion, probably of the order of 10-20%, of the total costs in PSD. Therefore, it appears to be futile to seek significant savings by such techniques as reducing the document distribution or using cheaper printing materials.

It is apparent from Figure 1 that the majority of the effort involved in NIS production is not only outside the authority of OBGI, but is also beyond the direct control of the Agency. In fact, OBGI incurs only 11%, PSD 12%, and other Agency divisions about 19% of the total expenditures. The possibilities for economy in the Agency-controlled activities of editing, publication, and printing should be pursued, even though their impact may be minor. However, it is apparent that major reductions in the cost of the total program must be sought in the originating analytical activities, and, in particular, in the non-Agency activities, where 58% of the expense is incurred.

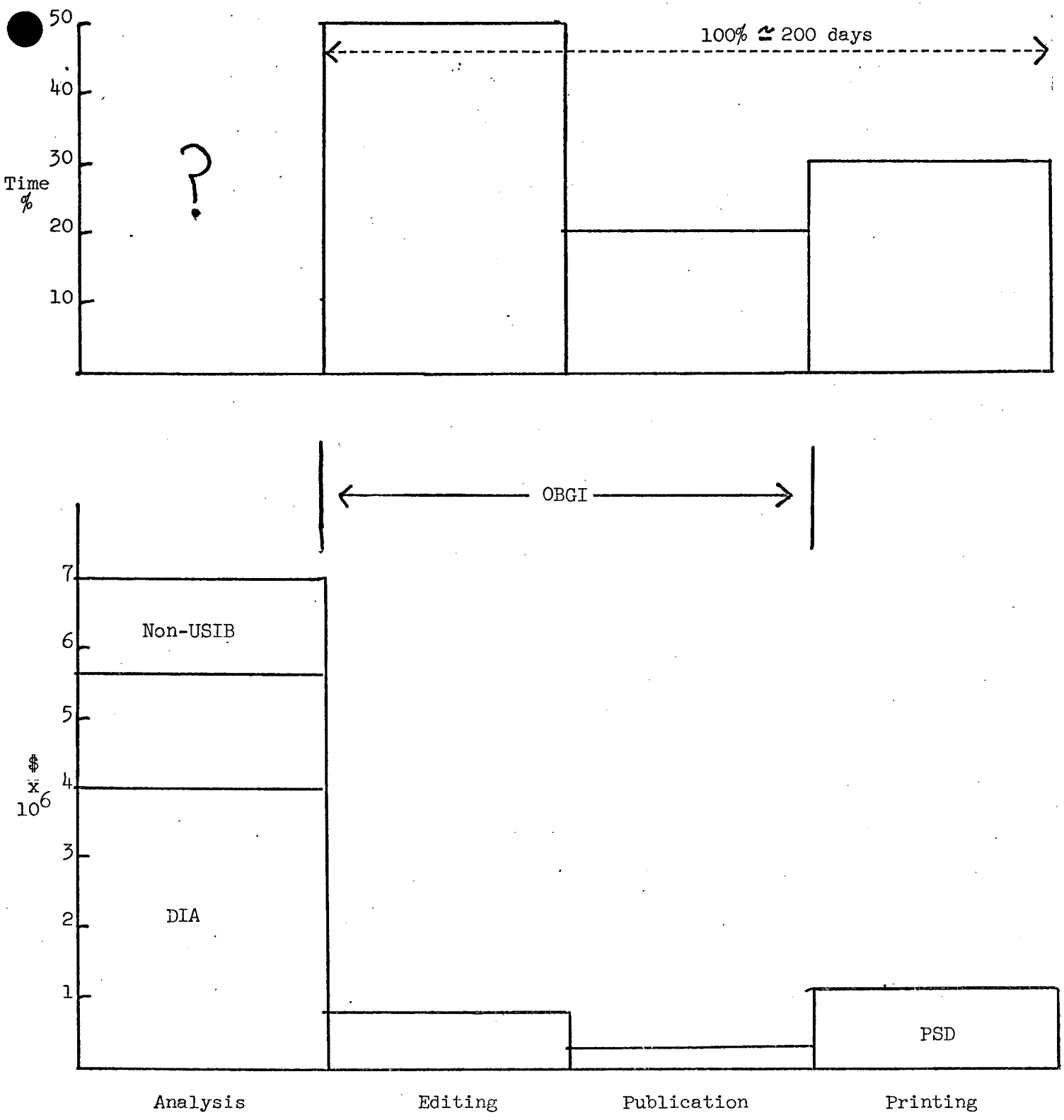

Figure 1

General

Though it is not considered feasible to design an automated system in support of NIS production, there are several areas within the process where the application of appropriate automated aids offers promise of improvement.

Analysis and Production

As the raw data is received, there is a need to select and structure the subset relevant to a subject or country. These data will be retrieved later by an analyst as he constructs his revised NIS submission. One may predict that it will become possible at some time in the future to support all NIS analysts with a readily available data base which has been automatically screened, indexed, and stored.

However, the study team believes that this ADP approach is still in a research stage, particularly for political, sociological, and economic subjects. Neither the concept of representing an analyst's needs in a form that can adequately control an automatic screening and indexing technique, nor the engineering problems of handling multi-form, multi-source data, have been worked out in sufficient detail to support an operational system.

Rather than rely on a system which attempts to capture data automatically, the analyst himself should screen and index data. A

number of techniques exist which employ combinations of digital processing and imagery that could be applied to assist analysts in these tasks, and in retrieving selected information. Digital techniques may be useful in creating and querying indexes, and in storing textual abstracts. However, microfilm or video subsystems may be necessary to assist analysts in retrieving and checking source data.

The team considers that the provision of direct automated support to analysts must be considered in the context of their total job, rather than simply as an aid to NIS production. The analysis related to NIS is but a small part of this total job, and it would seem that resources would be better utilized in creating aids to current analysis, with suitable provision for NIS aids as a by-product. If the large number of analysts who are involved intermittently in NIS production, and constantly in current analysis, were to be supported by a central on-line digital information system, a large and complex time sharing executive would be necessary. Such a system certainly could not be justified for the NIS alone, and is probably beyond presently demonstrated capability even though it may be technically feasible. It therefore appears more promising to investigate the provision of small, dedicated on-line systems at the branch or division level as these have more immediate potential. Eventually, such dedicated systems may become satellites of a central system of considerable power.

The study team believes direct support to analysts is possible and promising. In addition to support in information storage and retrieval, certain techniques could be applied to the process of manuscript production, particularly if the analyst is engaged in maintaining an already produced NIS. Stand alone tape-to-display-to-corrected tape devices are available to assist in play-back and update of a previous submission. These techniques will be discussed in later paragraphs.

Transfer Process

Manuscripts produced by analysts are transferred from the originating offices to OBGI for coordination, editing, and publication. This source input appears in typed hard copy, paper tape, or mangetic tape cassette form. In order to place the input in machine readable form early in the publication process standardized input is desirable. All sources could be directed to provide magnetic tape typewriter cassettes plus manuscript, or clean typed standard manuscript suitable for input to an optical character reader, and translation to machine form. A cost/engineering study should be used to assist in determining the most suitable medium.

Format Editing

The editorial and publication divisions of OBGI edit, proofread, correct, and determine the format for final NIS printing. A limited

amount of text manipulation, addition, and deletion is required. Techniques now exist for off-line support to text manipulation. Stand alone tape-to-display-to-tape devices can be acquired at relatively low monthly rental. Although these techniques appear promising, design verification testing in the particular operational environment of OBGI would be required in order to determine those procedures and capabilities of most assistance to the editors.

The same type of devices could be applied earlier in the process, at the originating source, to assist the analyst in the preparation of revisions to the NIS, provided that the revision is more one of maintenance than complete rewrite.

Substantive Editing

Suitable automated assistance to editor/analysts in the editorial division of OBGI is dependent upon the amount of change required per manuscript. If the changes are limited to updating content as opposed to rewriting for change in composition and style, processor-supported text editing may prove to be of assistance. The aforementioned tape to display capability would require augmentation with a small computer to provide the logic capable of handling extended text manipulation, such as additions of new paragraphs. While this technology is available, experimentation is necessary to determine if it is suitable and practical

for application in the OBGI environment. Such experimentation should be conducted only after successful experimentation in the area of format editing.

Printing and Dissemination

A number of automated aids are currently being applied in the printing area. One of these (EPIC) is directed at reducing the time necessary for composition and providing a direct input to automatic type setting. This text manipulating and page formatting software system is run on the IBM-360 series computers. The design concept for this system was reviewed by the study team and found to be responsive to high quality printing requirements. The software package itself is not complete and as a result, operational history is not yet available on the complete system. The team believes EPIC should be supported and produced according to design requirements.

Since the original design of EPIC, the production of microfilm directly from computer tape has become a reality. This fact, coupled with the potential need for multi-media output, suggests that extensions to EPIC capabilities may be needed to support these new potentials.

The NIS is now produced in hard copy form. The existence of techniques that make it possible to print microfilm directly from a computer raises the possibility of economically produced multi-media output. Some users are currently converting the hard copy NIS to

microfilm for secondary distribution. If additional users follow this course of action, economics may dictate the central production of multi-media form of output at initial publication. The technology is available and additional software can be developed to provide this capability. Answers to questions of user needs and desires, that were not addressed by the initial survey, should be obtained to support engineering decisions.

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TAB 5

FACTBOOK

Though the processing of the Factbook follows the same general flow as do the textual volumes, the contents and intended use are different. The Factbook has a well-defined data structure and contains a high proportion of quantitative information augmented by short comments. The book is republished at half-yearly intervals, and is intended as a current compendium of objective data. Updating of specific items is frequent, but tends to be by word-for-word or phrase-for-phrase substitution, rather than by interpretation and textual revision. Normally, the originating analyst can inform publications division of changes by providing a marked up copy of a current page, and the matching punched paper tape can be amended to incorporate the changes. This type of document is well suited to storage, retrieval, and maintenance on a digital processor.

As a practical aid to the maintenance of the book, one may consider a tape-to-display system which would simplify updating and ensure that the current data is always available in machine processable form. A display output system would have the advantage of more rapid read-out and correction than the present punched tape system, and would reduce the need for paper output. Such a basic system could be extended by the addition of a small dedicated data processor. This could then operate

as a rapid retrieval mechanism and make it possible to provide a "current facts" service to a variety of users. In addition, it would be possible to augment the content by providing some mathematical functions and comparative statistical analysis of current data.

The potential advantages of an automated Factbook are that it would offer:

a) More current data availability,

b) A capability for calculations,

c) The possibility of more frequent update of sections,

d) Editors and publishers an opportunity to gain experience in using automated aids,

e) A vehicle for more direct contact with users, and

f) Potential reduction in frequency of update of the General Surveys, thus, reducing size of analysis effort and associated expense.

Although there are apparent advantages to automating the Factbook, the needs of, and acceptance by, potential users should be determined before proceeding with full implementation. Therefore, in order that these factors may be more clearly recognized, it is felt that an on-line retrieval system should operate, at least initially, in support of an OBGI Controller. The reference service is therefore seen as a telephone query service, rather than as an on-line service to a geographically dispersed group of users.

The necessary engineering analysis and experimental development should be conducted to determine the form and suitability of machine processing to support Factbook production and updating.

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TAB 5

SUGGESTIONS

The results of this analysis have indicated several areas of potential application of data processing techniques to assist the process of producing the NIS series of basic intelligence documents. It is a conclusion of the study that within the process, from initial analysis and manuscript preparation through final copy production, automated aids can be provided to assist and improve the current methods being used. While these aids in the long range may merge into a system for producing the NIS, the initial steps taken should be directed toward providing assistance in the performance of specific functions within the process.

The following recommendations are divided into three categories:

1. Editing and Publication Support (OBGI)
2. Printing and Dissemination Support (PSD)
3. Analyst Support (Various originating offices)

Editing and Publication (OBGI Support)

1. The manuscript provided by each contributor to the NIS should be converted to machine readable form as early in the process as possible. Therefore, a single machine readable manuscript form could be established as a required submission to OBGI and included in the

NIS instruction manual. A short analysis should be conducted to determine the most suitable form for this input. Options which should be considered are a uniform tape format to be used by each contributor to the NIS, and single-font hard copy manuscripts for input to an optical character reader.

2. A stand alone tape-display capability could be developed to assist in the "format" editing process. If this option is pursued the capability should be introduced on an experimental basis to establish acceptable and useful design features for editing, before a final specification is generated. It is believed that an initial experimental capability can be implemented within a short period of time.

3. An analysis and design study should be initiated to identify the data processing additions to the tape-display to support a substantive editing function. For economy, and to eliminate the requirement for secure data communication to remote processors, this study should be limited to the consideration of small data processors.

4. The conversion of the EPIC software to the 360 series machines should be accelerated. In addition, the EPIC system design should be examined to determine what additional capability is required to support multi-media document production.

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Publication and Dissemination Support

1. A study should be conducted to determine the need and potential extended use of a multi-media output of the NIS series. Forms such as microfilm and magnetic tape should be explored as possible additions to the present hard copy. Graphics quality, user needs, and methods of secondary distribution are examples of questions to be explored.

2. A supplementary user survey should be conducted to:

a) obtain the additional detail necessary to support engineering decisions regarding multi-media use and on-line availability,

b) validate the results of the limited response from the initial study,

c) determine special user features required of the NIS,

d) establish how and in what form the NIS is used by recipients.

Such a supplementary survey should consist of in-depth interviews with a selected subset of users that responded, as well as those who did not respond, to the initial survey.

Analyst Support

A study should be conducted to define an experimental approach to the provision of the most suitable automated aids to support Agency analysts in preparing NIS manuscripts. Such aids should be treated as extentions of existing and planned capabilities which provide support to the analyst in his current primary duties. In this way a consistent and compatible set of analyst support tools could be developed.

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TAB 5

Factbook

An analysis and development effort should be initiated to automate the production and updating of the Factbook. The uniform format and style of this document provide a sound basis for the design of a Factbook data file which can be easily indexed. The abbreviated contents limit the amount of computer storage required, thus making the Factbook a feasible choice for initial automation. Such an automatic capability would provide editors and publishers with experience in automated aids and a possible vehicle for more direct contact with users of the data.

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TAB 6

NIS PRINTING COSTS

A. Concurrent with the NIS User Survey the cost of printing was reexamined. This was stimulated by the June 1968 Study of CIA Publication Requirements and Capabilities, which cited an 11 cents per page cost for the NIS in FY67, and by a DDI memo to Director, OBGI, which stated that this was about six times the cost of other finished intelligence. Figures for NIS and other intelligence publications were derived in quite different ways and are not truly comparable. It should be noted that in the 1968 printing study the number of impressions (one image per page or map) in FY67 was given for many other Agency publications but not for the NIS.

B. Printing charged to the NIS Program for FY67, in addition to the regular runs on Factbooks, General Surveys, and detailed sections, included almost 5 million impressions of items such as extra copies of base maps, General Survey Summary Maps, status reports, forms, proofs, and section reruns. Thousands of base maps and General Survey maps are distributed by the Map Library; these are widely used throughout the community for reference or research and find their way into many non-NIS publications. Complete cost records for FY67, supplied to OBGI by the Fiscal Division, show that published NIS in FY67 cost $713,778 for approximately 10,000,000 impressions. The other items--

base maps, General Survey maps, and miscellaneous printing--cost $206,697 for 4,856,535. The figure of $920,475 is the actual printing cost for the entire NIS Program in FY67 or about 6 cents per impression (Table 1).

C. Printing costs are fully comparable only when based on uniform paper size and type content, similar preparation and processing, and similar quantity and quality of product. The NIS format has approximately 5,067 type characters per page, while Agency publications typed on an 8" x 10 1/2" page for Multilith reproduction have only 1,914 characters per page. Publications using IBM MTSC (Magnetic Tape Selectric Composition), 2 columns with justified margins, have approximately 3,141 characters per page. It is clear, therefore, that the NIS page contains about twice as many characters as the average of other finished intelligence publications, and so should be expected to be about double the cost. In addition, while the NIS in FY67 was keyboarded and proofread by Printing Services Division, many publications to which it is compared were keyboarded and proofread by the originating offices. Were these other costs taken into consideration, the cost ratio of the NIS to other finished intelligence would be nearer 2 to 1 than 6 to 1. Normal NIS pressruns exclusive of the Factbook range from 325 to 450, and page and image costs would be greatly reduced were pressruns as

large as those of some of the publications to which the NIS is being compared. Finally, the booklike NIS with extensive tabular material, moderate use of photographs, and numerous colored charts and maps is of necessity more costly that straight text. Costs are not out of line in view of the quality of work and the extra services provided through the extended community use of widely distributed NIS maps.

D. The Printing Services Division review of NIS printing included study of four alternative plans (Tables 2 and 3). Plan A, printing from typed Multilith mats would be least costly but would increase bulk by about 200% and eliminate the use of color. Plan B, photo-offset reproduction from typed copy would increase bulk by about 100% to 150% and would be more expensive than the present system. Plan C, a modified EPIC system using paper galleys would be even more costly, would increase bulk by about 50%, and would have no advantages over the present system. All three plans would increase manpower needs in OBGI. Plan D, a full implementation of the existing EPIC system, based on 100% contributor-produced tape, is recommended. It would have the advantages of least bulk for storage and shipping, availability of color, next to lowest cost, and manpower requirements in line with present staffing.

E. More detailed cost and other estimates underlying the above broad conclusions are available on request.

ANNEX
TAB 6

F. Consideration is being given to the feasibility of making the NIS available on microfische to alleviate storage problems.

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TAB 6
TABLE 1

NIS Program Printing FY 1967

	Impressions*		Printing Cost
Regular NIS volumes (General Survey and supporting sections - 193 units)		10,000,000	$713,778
Other NIS printing:			
NIS reruns	717,300		
Miscellaneous reports: Status Report, Annual Report, Notices, etc.	752,530		
Standard Instructions and Factbook (2 issues)	2,304,800		
Press proofs (average 3 colors)	4,805		
Forms	17,100		
Base Maps (average 2 colors)	500,000		
Extra copies of General Survey Summary Maps (average 4 colors)	540,000		
		4,856,535	206,697
TOTALS.....		14,856,535	$920,475
NIS Printing Cost per Impression*		$\frac{\$920,475}{14,856,535} = \$ .0619$	

* Impression is counted as the printing of one image per page or map.

ANNEX
TAB 6
TABLE 2

FOUR PRINTING PLANS

1. PSD provided four alternative plans for printing the NIS.

Plan A - Text and tables typed on mats and proofread by OBGI for Multility reproduction. All graphics, including maps are printed in black and white, no larger than 8" x 10 1/2". Text single column, unjustified right margin. Overall book size 8" x 10 1/2".

Plan B - Text and tables typed and proofread by OBGI for photo-offset reproduction with a 20% reduction. Limited use of color. Graphics interspersed in text, and maps (full-size) inserted loose in envelope. Text single column, unjustified right margin. Overall book size 8" x 10 1/2".

Plan C - Text and tables typed and proofread by OBGI. Error-free tapes are supplied PSD. Tapes are converted for casting paper galleys on Photon. The galleys are cut and pasted into pages by OBGI. Text double column, justified right margin. Graphics, including maps, black and white or in color, are printed and bound in same manner as in present system. Overall book size 9" x 12 1/8".

ANNEX
TAB 6
TABLE 2

Plan D - Text formatted by computer program, and tapes drive the Photon to provide page makeup (same as present EPIC). Cost based on 100% customer tape concept. OBGI provides PSD with error-free tape of text; tables are keyboarded by PSD on monophoto equipment. Text double column, justified right margin. Graphics, including maps, black and white or in color, are printed and bound in same manner as in present system. Overall book size 9" x 12 1/8".

2. Plans A and B are basically similar. Plan A is very restrictive in that it requires all maps and graphics to be printed black and white and no larger than 8" x 10 1/2". Both plans have an unusually high manpower requirement in OBGI. Plan C, a modified EPIC system should be avoided because of its high relative cost ($1,044,593) and lack of apparent advantages. Plan D (EPIC) is next to the lowest in printing cost and has the lowest total manpower requirements (Table 3).

3. The IBM MTSC (Magnetic Tape Selectric Composition) system (currently in use by OCI and OSI) was considered and discarded because the only advantage it would have over Plan B would be justified right-hand margins. Disadvantages would be the slowness of the system and high manpower cost in OBGI.

25X1

ANNEX
TAB 7

IMPLICATIONS FOR DEFENSE-PRODUCED DETAILED NIS

A. Defense Intelligence Agency

1. Preliminary examination of the NIS User Survey by the Defense Intelligence Agency showed that DIA-produced NIS sections ranged from among the most used to the least used. Accordingly, in mid-June DIA undertook a 2-month study of its role in the Program to examine expenditure of resources, fulfillment of requirements, duplication of and overlap with other products, and costs in comparison with expanded automation of the sort of data analyzed and presented in the NIS.

2. OBGI examination of pertinent portions of the User Survey reveals that DIA production includes not only sections that are clearly of broad interdepartmental interest but also sections that are more departmental in scope and of fairly restricted use. For example, OBGI has proposed that the Upper Air Supplement should be reexamined as being relatively narrow in its potential use; that future production of Section 36 (Merchant Marine) and Section 37 (Civil Air) should be considered in terms of how much open source material is available on those topics in Lloyd's publications and the Official Airline Guide; that Section 22 (Coasts and Landing Beaches) might be better produced as a departmental publication; and that Section 23S (Supplement on Meteorological Organization and Facilities) might be more useful if recombined with Section 23 (Weather and Climate) and issued for Official Use Only. These possibilities have

been briefly discussed with DIA representatives and will be explored in detail during that Agency's survey of its NIS production.

B. Navy

1. Discussions between OBGI and Navy/DIA personnel were held in late June regarding changes in three NIS sections on Marine Climate and Oceanography; the following recommendations were agreed to in principle and will be examined in terms of production feasibility:

a. The usefulness of NIS oceanographic coverage would be increased by expanding the Section 2 (Oceanography) to cover topics of interest to nonmilitary users; topics to be added would include mining and petroleum geology and potential, food from the sea, and pollution.

b. Section 2 (Oceanography) would be limited to unclassified information to permit widest possible dissemination. The normally small calssified portion of Section 2 would be presented in a supplement.

c. Section 3 (Effects of Marine Climate and Oceanography on Military Operations) would be discontinued, with essential portions being transferred to Section 2 or to the classified supplement.

d. The number and size of graphics in Section 2 and its supplement would be reduced without lessening utility.

ANNEX
TAB 7

e. Navy would change to the "scribing" method of graphic production, which should substantially reduce Navy's costs and cut CIA printing costs by 20% to 25%.

2. Section 4 (Climate and Oceanography of Selected Straits) would be continued with no change in format.